

AN EVALUATION OF
30 YEARS OF THE ONE-CHILD POLICY IN CHINA

HEARING
BEFORE THE
TOM LANTOS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION
OF THE
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AN EVALUATION OF 30 YEARS OF THE ONE-CHILD POLICY IN CHINA

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 2009

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TOM LANTOS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION,

Washington, D.C.

The commission met, pursuant to notice, at 1:30 p.m. in Room 2318, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Christopher H. Smith, [Member of the Executive Committee of the Commission] presiding.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you for being here this afternoon. This year we mark at least three infamous anniversaries: the 50th anniversary of the 1959 Tibet uprising; the 20th anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre; and the 30th anniversary of the Chinese government's one child per couple policy, with its attendant horrors of mass forced abortion campaigns and rampant sex selection abortion. In effect since 1979, the coercive one child per couple policy is, in scope and seriousness, the worst human rights abuse in the world today.

Few outside of China understand what a massive and cruel system of social control the one-child policy entails. As the U.S.-China Commission summarized, the system is “marked by pervasive propaganda, mandatory monitoring of women's reproductive cycles, mandatory contraception, mandatory birth permits, coercive fines for failure to comply, and in some cases, forced sterilization and abortion.”

The price for failing to conform to this system is staggering. A Chinese woman who becomes pregnant without a permit will be put under mind-bending pressure to abort. She knows that “out of plan” illegal children are denied education, healthcare and marriage, and that fines for bearing a child without a birth permit can be up to 10 times the average annual income of both parents, and those families that can't or won't pay are jailed or their homes are smashed in or their young child is killed.

If the brave woman still refuses to submit, she may be held in a punishment cell, or if she flees, her relatives may be held and, very often, beaten. Group punishments will be used to socially ostracize her. Her colleagues and neighbors will be denied birth permits. If the woman is, by some miracle, still able to resist this pressure, she may be physically dragged to the operating table and forced to undergo an abortion.

Her trauma is incomprehensible. It is a trauma she shares, in some degree, with virtually every woman in China, whose experience of intimacy and motherhood is colored by the atmosphere of fear created by the government, by government threats and determination to intrude itself in a deadly fashion in the most private aspects of her life. The World Health Organization reports over 500 female suicides per day in China.

China is the only country in the world where female suicide rates are higher than the male, and according to the Beijing Psychological Crisis Study and Prevention Center, in China the suicide rate for females is three times higher than that of males. The result of this policy is a nightmarish brave new world with no precedent in human history, where women are psychologically wounded and girls fall victim to sex selection abortion.

In some provinces, there are some 140 boys that are born for every 100 girls, and most children grow up without brothers or sisters, aunts or uncles or cousins. Gendercide is a serious crime and it is absolutely prevalent in China today. On Thursday, President Obama travels to Asia and will be in Beijing for four days of meetings with government officials responsible for these crimes against humanity. I hope he will not conduct these meetings in the same airy spirit that Secretary Clinton expressed on her first visit to China when she dismissed the human rights of the Chinese people as irrelevant to our relationship with the Chinese government.

She said that we can't let human rights “interfere” with peddling United States debt. I believe the Chinese government would respond to the President if he were to take the lead in speaking up in defense of human rights in China. The Chinese government is sensitive to how it is viewed by the rest of the world. It is rapidly increasing its influence throughout the world serving as the new model for authoritarian regimes throughout Asia and Africa, and it is all the more reason why we need to defend the rights of the Chinese people.

If we are not willing to work to improve human rights standards by which China is governed, we are going to find China degrading the human rights standards the rest of us live by, and so I, and we, appeal to President

Obama to seriously raise the plight of Chinese women who are every day cruelly and systematically assaulted by population control police. China's population control policy is violence against women and violence against children by the hundreds of millions.

It is the worst violation of women's rights in human history. I believe it is outrageous that the Obama Administration lavishly funds, to the tune of \$50 million, organizations including the U.N. Population Fund that partner with China's National Population Planning Commission. Let me note very strongly that this is not a partisan issue. On June 10, 1998, at a hearing I chaired on forced abortion in China, we were looking at it from the inside.

We had a woman by the name of Mrs. Gao that Harry Wu successfully got out of that country. She ran the family planning program in Fujian Province. But at that hearing, Congressman Tom Lantos, who was then my ranking member, he became chairman and then I was his ranking member, and he said, and I quote, "There are few crimes against human beings which are more horrendous, more despicable, more outrageous than the practice of forced abortion and forced sterilization."

Tom Lantos went on to say, "Such brutal violations of human rights must be condemned across the political spectrum, and you and I have stood together through the years in condemning them." Again, at that hearing, Mrs. Gao, who ran the forced abortion program in Fujian Province, described herself as a "monster" and testified that they routinely paid informants for information on women who were pregnant without government permission.

So I ask the President to consider the appeal of Wujian, a Chinese woman who will be our second panelist today, victimized by forced abortion who is taking a great risk to be here today and to tell her story, the story of millions of Chinese women, and I will very briefly just quote her in pertinent part. "About one hour later, the van stopped in the hospital. As soon as I was out of the van, I saw hundreds of pregnant moms there, all of them just like pigs in the slaughterhouse.

"Immediately I was put into a special room without any preliminary medical examination. One nurse did oxytocin injection intravenously. Then I was put into a room with several other moms. The room was full of moms," she went on, "who had just gone through a forced abortion. Some moms were crying. Some moms were mourning. Some moms were screaming, and one mom was rolling on the floor in unbearable pain. Then I kept saying to her,"—the abortionist—"how could you become a killer by killing people every day?" She told me that there was nothing serious about this whole thing for her. She did this all year. She also told me that there were over 10,000 forced abortions in our county,"—that is not country, county—"just for that year, and I was having just one of them. I was astonished by her words" she went on, "and I realized that my baby and I were just like a lamb on the cutting board. Finally she put the big, long needle into the head of my baby in my womb.

"At the moment, it was the end of the world for me," she went on, "and I felt even time had stopped. Since it did not come out as expected, they decided to cut my baby into pieces in my womb with scissors and then suck it out with a special machine. I did not have any time to think as this most horrifying surgery began by force. I could hear the sound of the scissors cutting the body of my baby in the womb. Eventually," she goes on, "the journey in hell, the surgery was finished, and one nurse showed me part of a bloody foot with her tweezers.

"Through my tears, the picture of the bloody foot was engraved into my eyes and into my heart, and so clearly I could see the five small bloody toes. Immediately the body was thrown into a trashcan. The one-child policy," she goes on, "and forced abortion policy have killed millions of innocent lives in China." I say to President Obama, silence in the face of this barbaric Chinese government behavior is not an option.

I would like to now introduce our very distinguished group of witnesses, beginning first with Harry Wu, who is the dean of the Chinese human rights activists. He survived 19 years in Chinese labor camps, coming to the United States in 1980. He became an activist for human rights in China. In the 1990s, he showed incredible bravery in returning to China on a human rights mission. He was discovered, arrested and sentenced to 15 more years in the Laogai, and released through an international campaign to release him. He is the President of the Laogai Research Foundation, the author of countless reports and numerous books on human rights in China and recently founded the Laogai Museum right here in Washington, D.C.

We will then hear from Reggie Littlejohn, who is an attorney who has represented Chinese refugees in the United States in their U.S. asylum cases. Passionate about human rights, she is the Founder and President of Women's Rights Without Frontiers, which fights, among other things, forced abortion and sexual slavery in China. She recently delivered an address to the European Parliament on the one child per couple policy.

We will then hear from Rebiya Kadeer, who is an ethnic Uyghur and the mother of 11 children, a former laundress who, in the 1990s, became the seventh wealthiest individual in China and was made a member of the National People's Congress, but she bravely spoke out in defense of the Uyghur people, and the Chinese government imprisoned her. She was released through an international campaign on her behalf, moved to the U.S., and is now President of the World Uyghur Congress and the Uyghur American Association.

We will then move on to Jiang Tianyong, who is a lawyer with the Beijing Global Law Firm, a veteran human rights attorney who has courageously represented Falun Gong practitioners, persecuted Tibetans, victims of forced abortion, and Cheng Guangcheng, the lawyer who exposed a massive campaign of forced abortion in Shandong Province.

We will then hear from Nicholas Eberstadt, a world-renowned demographer and political economist, the Henry Wendt Scholar at the American Enterprise Institute, and author of many books and articles on Asia, and a member of the Global Leadership Council at the World Economic Forum. We will then hear from Annie Jing Zhang, who is the President of Women's Rights in China, a group of Chinese and American, and Chinese-American women that conducts research on abuses of women connected to the one child per couple policy.

Her interpreter, Chai Ling, was a leader of the heroic Tiananmen Square protests. Indeed, she was nicknamed the General Commander, and after the Chinese government murderously crushed the protest, it listed her as one of the 21 most wanted students. Thankfully, she eluded the Chinese Secret Police and she now lives in the United States. Just one thing about Chai Ling, I remember asking her when she first came out at a hearing that was held on Tiananmen Square about the forced abortion policy, I remember she said at the hearing, doesn't everybody know about it, to which I said, no, there has been a conspiracy of silence, especially in the United States and Europe.

This is obviously a panel of extraordinary, brave and distinguished men and women. These people who have worked so hard, and some of them suffered so much, are acting out of a genuine concern and love for the suffering people of China. I am inspired and deeply moved by them, as are many of our colleagues. I hope their message will be heard in the White House and far beyond. Through their message, concerns abound. They themselves are witnesses of hope.

Evil never has the last word. The Chinese people will make their own future, despite their government, because they are freeing their spirit from the oppression of the government, and we owe it to them to speak truth to power and never cease in doing so. I would like to now ask Harry Wu if he would proceed.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Smith of New Jersey follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY AND MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, TOM LANTOS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

Welcome to our witnesses and to everyone who is joining us this afternoon.

This year we mark at least three infamous anniversaries, the fiftieth anniversary of the 1959 Tibet Uprising, the 20th anniversary of the Tiananmen Square Massacre, and the thirtieth anniversary of the Chinese government's one-child-per-couple policy, with its attendant horrors of massive forced abortion campaigns and rampant sex-selective abortion. In effect since 1979, the coercive one-child policy is, in scope and seriousness, the worst human rights abuse in the world today.

Few people outside China understand what a massive and cruel system of social control the one-child policy entails. As the U.S. China Commission summarized, the system is "marked by pervasive propaganda, mandatory monitoring of women's reproductive cycles, mandatory contraception, mandatory birth permits, coercive fines for failure to comply, and, in some cases, forced sterilization and abortion."

The price for failing to conform to this system is staggering. A Chinese woman who becomes pregnant without a permit will be put under mind-bending pressure to abort. She knows that "out-of-plan" illegal children are denied education, health-care, and marriage, and that fines for bearing a child without a birth permit can be 10 times the average annual income of two parents, and those families that can't or won't pay are jailed, or their homes smashed in, or their young child is killed. If the brave woman still refuses to submit, she may be held in a punishment cell, or, if she flees, her relatives may be held and, very often, beaten. Group punishments will be used to socially ostracize her--her colleagues and neighbors will be denied birth permits. If the woman is by some miracle still

able to resist this pressure, she may be physically dragged to the operating table and forced to undergo an abortion.

Her trauma is incomprehensible. It is a trauma she shares, in some degree, with every woman in China, whose experience of intimacy and motherhood is colored by the atmosphere of fear created by the government, by government threats and determination to intrude itself, in deadly fashion, into the most private aspects of her life. The WHO reports over 500 female suicides per day in China. China is the only country in the world where the female suicide rate is higher than the male, and according to the Beijing Psychological Crisis Study and Prevention Center, in China the suicide rate for females is three times higher than for males.

The result of this policy is a nightmarish “brave new world” with no precedent in human history, where women are psychologically wounded, girls fall victim to sex-selective abortion (in some provinces 140 boys are born for every 100 girls), and most children grow up without brothers or sisters, aunts or uncles or cousins.

On Thursday President Obama travels to Asia, and will be in Beijing for four days of meetings with the government responsible for these crimes against humanity. I hope he will not conduct these meetings in the same airy spirit that Secretary Clinton expressed on her first visit to China, when she dismissed the human rights of the Chinese people as irrelevant to her relationship with the Chinese government. She said that we can’t let human rights “interfere” with peddling US debt.

I believe the Chinese government would respond to the President if he were to take the lead in speaking up in defense of human rights in China. The Chinese government is sensitive to how it is viewed by the rest of the world. Its rapidly increasing influence in the world, serving as the new model for authoritarian regimes throughout Asia and Africa, is all the more reason for us to defend the rights of the Chinese people. If we are not willing to work to improve the human rights standards by which China is governed, we are going to find China degrading the human rights standards the rest of us live by.

And so I—we—appeal to President Obama: seriously raise the plight of Chinese women who are every day cruelly and systematically assaulted by population control police. China’s population control policy is violence against women and violence against children—by the hundreds of millions. It is the worst violation of women’s rights in human history. It is outrageous that the Obama administration lavishly funds—to the tune of \$50 million—organizations, including the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), that partner with China’s National Population Planning Commission.

This should not be a partisan issue. On June 10, 1998, at a hearing I chaired, Congressman Tom Lantos said, “There are few crimes against human beings which are more horrendous, more despicable, more outrageous than the practice of forced abortion and forced sterilization. Such brutal violations of human rights must be condemned across the political spectrum and you and I have stood together through the years in condemning them.”

At that hearing, a woman, Mrs. Gao, who had run the forced abortion program in Fujian province, described herself as a “monster”, and testified that they routinely paid informants for information on women who were pregnant without government permission.

I ask the President, consider the appeal of Wujian, a Chinese woman victimized by forced abortion who is taking a great risk to be here today and tell her story—the story of millions of Chinese women:

About one hour later, the van stopped in the hospital. As soon as I was drug out of the van, I saw hundred of pregnant Moms there – all of them, just like pigs in the slaughterhouse. Immediately I was drug into a special room, and without any preliminary medical examination, one nurse did Oxytocin injection intravenously. Then I was put into a room with several other Moms.

The room was full of Moms who had just gone through a forced abortion. Some Moms were crying, some Moms were mourning, some Moms were screaming, and one Mom was rolling on the floor with unbearable pain...

Then I kept saying to her [the abortionist], “...how could you become a killer by killing people every day?”...

She also told me that there was nothing serious about this whole thing for her. She did these all year. She also told me that there were over 10,000 forced abortions in our county just for that year, and I was having just one of them. I was astonished by her words and I realized that my baby and I were just like a lamb on the cutting board. Finally, she put the big, long needle into the head of my baby in my womb. At the moment, it was the end of the world for me and I felt even time had stopped...

Since it did not come out as expected, they decided to cut my baby into pieces in my womb with scissors, and then suck it out with a special machine... I did not have any time to think as this most horrifying surgery began by force. I could hear the sound of the scissors cutting the body of my baby in my womb...

Eventually the journey in hell, the surgery was finished, and one nurse showed me part of a bloody foot with her tweezers. Through my tears, the picture of the bloody foot was engraved into my eyes and into my heart, and so clearly I could see the five small bloody toes. Immediately the baby was thrown into a trash can... The one-child policy and forced abortion policy have killed millions of innocent lives in China.

Silence in the face of this barbaric Chinese government behavior, Mr. President, is not an option.

Mr. WU. Honorable Congressman Chris Smith and ladies and gentlemen, I want to ask to put my statement in your records.

MR.SMITH. Without objection.

Mr. WU. And I want to be shorter to my verbal testify. When we examine human rights issues in China, it is easy to become baffled by numbers. Who wouldn't? We are standing here talking about an issue which affects one-fifth of the world's women, 22 percent of the world's women. We are talking about a policy which, up to today, has been existing 30 years. It was started by Deng Xiaoping. There is no one in China who does not know someone who has been affected by the horrors of this policy, but for today, I want the world to focus on one woman, because her story is the story of the millions who have had their basic human dignity assaulted.

Today I want to talk about the woman, the name is Zhou Xiaoping. Zhou is 30 years old and she is currently living in Bangkok, Thailand. She and her husband and her children are refugees of the Chinese one-child policy. This is their picture. Originally farmers by trade, Zhou and her husband had their second child in 2001, who violated the Chinese one-child policy. The couple fled their hometown out of fear of the local population control authorities.

Now fugitives, Zhou and her husband worked odd jobs and begged to sustain themselves. During this time, they gave birth to the third child. In 2003, Zhou Xiaoping was kidnapped and forcibly sterilized by the Communist officers. She and her husband paid a fine of 10,000 RMB and fled Hunan and his hometown, whom officials tried to sterilize her husband. Their home and belongings were looted and destroyed. In 2008, Zhou and her loved ones fled to Thailand seeking freedom.

For every woman like Zhou, who we know about, there are thousands more. Condemning China's one-child policy is not a pro-life or a pro-choice issue. It is a pro-women issue. China will not be a free and democratic society as long as such a gross violation of basic human rights is institutionalized in the highest levels of the Communist government, and we know President Obama is ready going to visit China.

I hope, during his trip to China next week, to remember Zhou Xiaoping and her children. They are so-called a kind of criminal, violation of population control, and today was seeking asylum in Thailand. And there are thousands like them who have been affected by this brutal policy. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Wu follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HARRY WU, DIRECTOR, LAOGAI RESEARCH FOUNDATION

I am honored to testify here on the coercive population control policy in the People's Republic of China. I appreciate the Commission's ongoing attention to human rights in China.

In 1998, 2001 and 2004, I testified alongside other witnesses on this issue before the US Congress. Regrettably, the impact of these hearings was minimal, as the coercive population control policy remains essentially unchanged in China, and the violations of human rights associated with this policy are still prevalent throughout the country.

It has been 30 years since China, home to one-fifth of the world's population, began implementation of its coercive population control policy. Since 1978, the Chinese government has gradually adopted a radical, draconian set of population control measures intended to curb the negative effects of overpopulation in China. The concept of family planning was first introduced into the Chinese constitution in 1978 at the First Session of the Fifth National People's Congress. China's then Deputy Premier, Chen Muhua, closely following Deng Xiaoping's instruction on the link between population control and China's modernization, put forth the goal of reducing the country's birth rate to 10% within three years. In January 1979, the State Council refined the population control policy further, issuing the directive "one (child) is best, two at most, never a third." In 1980, the CCP Central Committee published "An Open Letter to All Communist Party and Communist Youth League Members on National Population Growth Control." The letter called on members of the Party and Youth League take the lead in complying with the population control policy by having only one child. That same year, the Third Session of the Fifth National People's Congress promulgated the *Marriage Law*, recognizing the draconian population control policy as a "fundamental national policy," marking the beginning of what has come to be known as the "One Child Policy." Today, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) boasts that, thanks to its family planning policies, it has "prevented" 300 million births in China since the implementation of the rigorous population control policy.

The process of giving birth to a child in China must follow through several regulatory steps. All couples must apply for a birth permit before starting a pregnancy. After having the permitted number of children—one in most areas—women are required to accept intra-uterine device (IUD) insertion or sterilization. Unauthorized pregnancies must be terminated, and after an unauthorized birth, one spouse must be sterilized. Enforcement methods can be coercive and harsh, and include forced abortions and forced sterilizations. There are cases of over-zealous family planning officials forcing women who have not had any children to undergo forced IUD insertion or even sterilization. Other punishment measures, such as house destruction and heavy fines, are also used. These draconian enforcement methods are a clear violation of the human rights of one-fifth of the world's women.

For years, many western scholars and government officials have turned a blind eye to the abuses resulting from the CCP's coercive population control policy. Despite repeated disclosures of horrifying cases, such as forced late-term abortions (as late as nine months), forced sterilizations, and even infanticide, many in the West still believe that the One Child Policy is the correct approach on

the whole. Their view holds that such population control measures further progress and development in China, and that other developing countries would do well to follow China's lead. As someone intimately familiar with human rights violations, however, I know this view is dangerously misguided. Moreover, even if this policy produced the desired economic benefits—which it does not—the policy would still be morally wrong. No government should have the power to tell a couple or an individual when to begin a family, and what that family should look like. Given repeated reports of forced IUD insertion, forced abortions, forced sterilizations, and the fact that thousands of children who are born outside of the system are denied access to education, health care and other public services, support of the One Child Policy is unconscionable. Moreover, family planning policies that focus on women's education and empowerment, as opposed to draconian punishments, have proven to effectively bring down birth rates in other countries.

In the early 1980s, Deng Xiaoping argued that because of limitations on natural resources, China's future modernization and development was dependent on controlling its population. The Chinese national policy, as stated in the 1991 document "Announcement on Using Achievements in Population Control as an Indicator for Government Officer Evaluation," is "a long-term national policy to enforce family planning, control population growth, and improve the quality of the population." To fully implement this policy throughout the country, the State Family Planning Commission (SFPC) has approximately 520,000 full time cadres, and the Birth Planning Association, which assists government cadres in enforcement and implementation, has over 83 million part-time employees working at 1 million locations throughout China. My organization has researched this issue for over a decade, and we know that violence and coercion are not uncommon in the implementation of the One Child Policy. The Chinese central government, however, invariably denies that it accepts or encourages the use of coercive means, blaming local cadres and their misguided "working methods" (*gongzuo fangfa*) for the any brutalities resulting from the policy. In fact, my foundation's research indicates it is precisely the top-down method of implementation and the institutionalization of the One Child Policy that makes the use of coercive means such a systemic phenomenon. In the aforementioned 1991 Announcement, the Chinese government tied the evaluations of local population control officials with their ability to meet birth quotas within their jurisdictions. The leaders of units who meet these birth quotas are more likely to get promotions and bonuses. If a particular area does not meet its birth quota, meaning that the number of children born are in excess of the number the government allows, the leaders of the local population control units would be held responsible for this failure and be disqualified for promotions or bonuses. As a direct consequence of this centrally administered policy, local officials were incentivized to employ more coercive measures to prevent, detect, and terminate unauthorized pregnancies, including:

- the use of local informants to discover unauthorized pregnancies
- forced late-term abortions
- forced IUD insertion, forced sterilization,
- the detention of pregnant women or their family members
- the destruction of the homes of those who violate the policy.

To this day, all departments of the government are required to closely cooperate in preventing out-of-plan births and punishing violators of the policy.

The use of coercive measures is far from uniform throughout the country. Typically, however, a newly-married couple is required to apply to the local family planning office for a birth permit which is issued according to the birth quota allowed for this region, to bear one child. Upon the birth of their first child, numerous "precautions" are taken by local officials to prevent a second birth. In many localities, urine tests and ultrasounds must be completed every three months on each fertile woman. And the local family planning office keeps detailed records of every woman's test results. If a woman tests positive for pregnancy, an abortion is carried out immediately. Rural couples whose first child is female may apply for a second child if the authorities determine they are eligible. After having that second child, however, unconditional sterilization follows. Women pregnant with an "out of plan" or illegal child are pressured, and often forced, to undergo an abortion, followed by a forced sterilization.

Those who manage to escape detection of an "out-of-plan" pregnancy still undergo great hardship once the child is born. In addition to incurring exorbitant fines that are often equivalent to several times the annual income of the violator, a couple found to be in violation of population control policies may face job loss, denial of household registration (*hukou*) for the newborn child (meaning the child will be unable to enroll in school or receive subsidized health care), loss of business licenses, loss of driving licenses, expulsion from the Communist Party, refusal of loans, denial of passports, and destruction of property, including one's home. Even if the couple successfully evades the family planning cadres, their parents, siblings, or relatives can be detained by the authorities until the couple comes forward.

The One Child Policy has directly given rise to many other human rights violations, including:

- Selective Abortion and Infanticide. Due to increased access to ultrasound technology in China and the traditional preference for boys, millions of female fetuses have been aborted over the past 30 years. Even after baby girls are born, many of them are abandoned or consequently die from starvation, harsh weather, etc. As a result, the sex ratio in China has risen significantly over the past two decades. Today, there are 117 boys born for every 100 girls born in China, and in some areas such as Guangdong and Hainan provinces, the sex ratio is as high as 130 boys born for every 100 girls.
- Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation. Due to selective abortions and infanticide of baby girls, it is estimated that there are approximately 30 million Chinese males who will not be able to marry due to the shortage of women in China. This gender imbalance is leading to an increase in trafficking in women and rampant sexual exploitation. According to a statement by the US State Department, not only Chinese women and girls fall victim to traffickers as a result of the shortage of females in China, but tens of thousands of women from North Korea, Vietnam, Mongolia and Thailand are abducted and sold to Chinese men as sexual

slaves.

- Black Children. Couples who manage to evade family planning officials and give birth to an out-of-plan child often cannot afford to pay the penalties that would be necessary for them to register their child as a member of their household. Children without this household registration, or *hukou*, are typically referred to as “Black Children” (*hei haizi*). These children are essentially treated as persona non grata by the State and, hence, they are unable to access most public services, including education, health care and often employment. Some cannot marry because a household registration is required to register a marriage. It is not uncommon for a woman who becomes pregnant with a girl to choose to give birth to her in secret so that she can try later to have a son and register him instead.
- Pressures on Chinese Mothers and Female Suicide. Chinese women are not only traumatized by forced abortions but are invariably pressured by their husbands and parents-in-law to give birth to baby boys. According to the World Health Organization, China has the highest female suicide rate of any country in the world, and it is the only nation in the world in which more women than men kill themselves. According to the latest State Department 2008 Human Rights Report on China, there are approximately 500 female suicides per day, which is three times higher than that for males. And China’s birth limitation policy is believed to be a major social factor contributing to the high female suicide rate.
- Rioting and Social Instability. In May 2007, villagers in Guangxi province clashed violently with police after a severe crackdown on violators of the One Child Policy. It was reported that local family planning officials rounded up men and women for forced sterilizations and dozens of pregnant women underwent forced abortions. Those with second children were fined heavily, and if they could not pay, their valuables were confiscated, and in some cases, their homes destroyed. The villagers protested, and the protest escalated into a riot in which protesters broke into a government building and set it on fire.
- □ Ageing Population. The One Child Policy has precipitated the ageing of the Chinese population. There are deep worries among Chinese and western demographers that, after the year 2030, the proportion of retirees to working population will be economically unsustainable. As China does not have a pension system for all senior citizens, many will be forced into poverty. The Chinese government has thus far not announced any plans to deal with this problem. The economic effects of this demographic change could have great implications for the global economy at large.
- The One Child Policy is not a pro-life or pro-choice issue. The sad reality is that the One Child Policy represents a morally unconscionable affront to one-fifth of the world’s women. It raises grave concerns for the sustainable development of Chinese society, and also for the global economy. I urge the Chinese government to immediately end the One Child Policy, replacing it with programs focusing on increased education and empowerment of women which are in line with universal human rights values. I also urge the US government and the United Nations to publicly condemn the One Child Policy, and ensure beyond a shadow of doubt that no international development funds are being used to support it.

Ms. LITTLEJOHN. Thank you, Congressman Smith. Most people know that China has a one-child policy, but do they stop to think what happens to a woman when she violates that policy, and what happens to her is a forced abortion, and I call your attention to the case of Wang Liping, who suffered a forced abortion. She was kidnapped in the street one day, forcibly aborted, and then they laid her aborted baby by her on the bed and demanded payment to remove the baby. She didn't have money to pay for the removal of the baby and so they just left her aborted baby on her bed.

China's one-child policy causes more violence against women and girls than any other official policy on earth. This is not a political issue. It is a human rights issue and a human rights issue. On April 22 of this year, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton condemned forced abortion and forced sterilization in China as being completely and absolutely unacceptable. Another pro-choice feminist has described forced abortion as torture.

It does not matter whether you are pro-choice or pro-life on this issue. No one supports forced abortion because it is not a choice. When we say forced abortion, what do we mean? We mean women being kidnapped, screaming and crying, out of their homes, strapped down to tables and forced to have abortions, even up to the ninth month of pregnancy. The violence of these late-term abortion procedures sometimes kills not only the fetuses but also the women themselves.

I am presenting three reports today, and I am asking that all three of my reports -- and the first two are joint ChinaAid and Women's Rights Without Frontiers reports -- be entered into the congressional record.

Mr. SMITH. Without objection, the reports will be made a part of the record, and I would say to all of our witnesses, without objection, your statements in full and any documents that you would like to be submitted will be made a part of the record.

Ms. LITTLEJOHN. Okay. Thank you. The first of these documents is a 40-page document. It is entitled “New Evidence Regarding China's One-Child Policy: Forced Abortion, Involuntary Sterilization, and Coercive Family Planning,” and the bulk of this document was leaked out of China by someone who risked his life to get

this information out, and it is new cases, 16 cases of forced abortion, forced sterilization, and seven of these occurred in 2009.

In two of these cases, the women died along with the aborted fetuses. Just as no one supports forced abortion, no one supports infanticide, yet another document leaked out of China just last week discusses methods of infanticide including puncturing the skulls and injecting alcohol into the brains of full-term fetuses to kill them during labor. This document is a web-format discussion from a current website for Chinese gynecologists and obstetricians.

It is the second document I am presenting, and it is called "China, Best Practices, Infanticide: What if the Infant is Still Alive After Induced Labor?," which is the name of the thread of this discussion. The Chinese Communist Party would have the world believe that it is relaxing its one-child policy. This is propaganda. To the contrary, the National Population and Family Planning Commission of China issued a statement on July 23 of this year saying that the one-child policy will be strictly enforced as a means of controlling births for decades to come.

The Chinese Communist Party points out that they have created certain limited exceptions to the one-child rule. For example, couples who are both only children can now have two children. In my view, these exceptions do not constitute improvement. The problem with the one-child policy lies not in the number of children allowed; it lies in the coercive enforcement of the birth limit, whatever that limit may be. There are at least six ways in which the one-child policy causes violence against women and girls.

These are documented and discussed in the third report that I am presenting today called "The Consequences of Coercion: China's One-Child Policy and Violence Against Women and Girls." Number one, forced abortion is traumatic to women. Number two, because of the traditional preference for boys, sex-selective abortion is widely practiced and most of the aborted fetuses are girls. This is gendercide. Number three, because of this gendercide, there are 37 million more men than women in China today. This gender imbalance is the driving force behind sexual slavery, not only in China but in many of the surrounding countries.

Number four, China has the highest female suicide rate of any country in the world. It is the only nation in which more women than men kill themselves, approximately 500 women a day. I believe that this high suicide rate is not unrelated to coercive family planning. Number five, women who have violated the policy are often forcibly sterilized. Forced sterilization is a serious human rights abuse and can lead to lifelong health consequences.

Number six, women are suffering the loss of their children. There was a film that came out last year called "Child Trafficking," and that film estimated that there are 70 million children that are being trafficked within China, and also, more recently, it has emerged that even officials are stealing children of women if it is an extra-planned birth, and then selling them to orphanages for foreign adoption, and this is something I think we need to look into because it affects foreign adoptions, many of which come to the United States.

The only logically and morally consistent position for the pro-choice movement is to oppose forced abortion because it is not a choice. I call upon Planned Parenthood and NARAL to speak up for reproductive choice in China, in this case, women's right to choose to have a baby, and I call upon President Barack Obama, as the leader of the free world and as a recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize, to challenge the Chinese Communist Party during his trip to China on coercive implementation of the one-child policy.

As Speaker Nancy Pelosi stated in a recent event honoring the Dalai Lama, if we do not stand up for human rights in China, we lose the moral authority to stand up for human rights on anything else. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Littlejohn follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REGGIE LITTLEJOHN, PRESIDENT, WOMEN'S RIGHTS WITHOUT FRONTIERS

Most people know that China has a "One-Child Policy." But do they stop to think about what happens to a woman when she becomes pregnant in violation of that policy?

The One-Child Policy is an issue about which pro-life people and pro-choice people can agree. No one supports forced abortion, because it is not a choice. For example, Secretary of State (then First Lady) Hillary Rodham Clinton publicly criticized the coercive enforcement of the One-Child Policy during the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, in 1995. Then again, on April 22, 2009, during a Congressional Hearing before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, she stated that these practices are "absolutely

unacceptable" and "an egregious interference with women's rights." In addition, pro-choice activists have classified forced abortion as a form of torture.

On October 5 of 2008, an article appeared in the South China Morning Post about a young woman, Jin Yani, who was drifting off to sleep one night when the family planning police smashed the lock to her front door and dragged her out of her house in her nightclothes, screaming and terrified. Her crime: getting pregnant without a birth permit. Her punishment: forced abortion, even though she was nine months pregnant, and this was her first child. Jin Yani knelt on the floor of the family planning center and begged the police to let her keep her baby. They dragged her crying and screaming, and five people held her down on the hospital bed as they ripped off her clothes and injected saline solution with a long needle through her womb and into the full-term fetus to terminate it. The dead baby was extracted on September 9, 2000. When her husband, Yang, returned from his business trip, he rushed to the hospital to find Jin Yani purple and near death from blood loss. She spent 44 days in the hospital because of severe hemorrhaging. Now, she is infertile.

Such brutality, unfortunately, is not uncommon in present-day China. Here are a couple of examples from the U.S. Department of State China Report, just released on February 25, 2009: "In March [2008] family planning officials in Henan Province reportedly forcibly detained a 23-year-old unmarried woman who was seven months pregnant. Officials reportedly tied her to a bed, induced labor, and killed the newborn upon delivery. In April [2008] population-planning officials in Shandong provinces reportedly detained and beat the sister of a woman who had illegally conceived a second child in an attempt to compel the woman to undergo an abortion."

On April 30, 2009, Reuters reported that three surrogate mothers were discovered in Guangzhou. Being a surrogate mother is illegal in China. The three pregnant women were escorted under guard to the hospital and forcibly aborted.

Also in 2009, Liu Dan and her fiancé, Song Quigshan, met and fell in love in the firecracker factory in Jingang Town, Hunan Province, where they worked. They wanted to marry but could not, because at 21, Liu was too young to marry under China's One Child Policy. Liu became pregnant and moved in with Song's family.

On the evening of February 26, 2009 – just days before Liu's March 5 due date – two vans stopped in front of the Song's house. Family Planning police "kidnapped" Liu and transported her to the local Family Planning Center. Her crime: getting pregnant without a birth permit. There, "despite her cries," she was given an injection for induced abortion – a procedure in which poison is injected through the woman's abdomen into the fetus' head, killing it.

The next day, Liu began to bleed. Her family requested that she be sent to the hospital because of her high blood pressure. The Family Planning authorities refused. Liu was forcibly sent to the Family Planning Center's operating room to deliver the dead fetus. No family member was allowed into the room.

Sensing something was wrong, at 3:00 a.m. Liu's fiancé broke into the operating room. He found Liu "bleeding from the nose, eyes, ears and mouth." Nevertheless, the Family Planning doctors refused to make an emergency call until Liu's family insisted. The emergency medical team arrived too late. Liu Dan died at 6:00 a.m.

The Chinese Communist Party would have the world believe that it has relaxed its One-Child Policy. This is not true. The top population official in China recently announced that the Chinese Communist Party has no plans to change the One-Child Policy for at least another ten years.

The Chinese Communist Party points out that they have created an exception – couples who are both only children can now have two children. Also, certain other exceptions have long existed. In the countryside, couples whose first child is a girl are often allowed to have a second child in the attempt to have a boy. Further, certain ethnic minorities are allowed to have more than one child. In addition, the wealthy can circumvent the policy by moving to Hong Kong for the birth of their second child, or by paying exorbitant fines – which can range from one half to ten times their annual disposable income. This option, of course, is not available for the vast majority of people in China, most of whom still live in the countryside. It can also create resentment among those who cannot afford to buy their way out of the policy. In addition, penalties for non-compliance may include the detaining of family members and the destruction of property, including the demolition of homes.

In my view, these exceptions do not constitute improvement. The problem with the one-child policy lies not in the number of children allowed. The problem lies with the coercive enforcement of the birth limit, whatever that limit might be. Whether a couple is allowed to have one child or two children, it is a human rights atrocity to drag a woman out of her home in the middle of the night, screaming and pleading, to forcibly abort her pregnancy, even in the ninth month -- and under certain circumstances, to sterilize her -- because she does not possess a government-issued birth permit.

The Chinese Communist Party would also have the world believe that compliance with the One-Child Policy is voluntary, achieved through education and persuasion. It is not. To the contrary, "China's birth limitation program retains harshly coercive elements in law and practice, including coercive abortion and involuntary sterilization."

The Chinese Communist Party states that these coercive measures are carried out by local officials who are acting in violation of the law. Evidence points to the contrary, for at least four reasons:

Provincial Regulations. According to the 2008 State Department UNFPA Determination, official provincial regulations mandate forced abortion for out of plan pregnancies. See, for example, the Hunan Province Population and Family Planning Regulations, Article 22, which states, in pertinent part: "... Pregnancies that do not comply with the legal requirements for childbirths shall be terminated in a timely manner."

Gao Xiao Duan. A former family planning official, Gao Xiao Duan, brought to the West documentary evidence that the coercive implementation of the One-Child Policy is mandated by Beijing. Her testimony and documentation are in the United States Congressional Record.

Chen Guangcheng. Blind activist Chen Guangcheng exposed the 130,000 mass forced abortions and forced sterilizations in Linyi County, Shandong Province, in 2005. For this he is currently serving a four-year prison sentence. On April 30, 2006, Time Magazine named him in its list of “2006’s Top 100 People Who Shape Our World,” in the category of “Heroes and Pioneers.” In June of 2007, according to an Amnesty International report, he was severely beaten in prison and denied medical attention. In January of 2009, he was said to be extremely weakened, and possibly near death, due to untreated medical conditions. The use of forced abortion and coerced sterilization may be the result of pressure placed on officials to meet target or quotas set for their provinces to meet population goals.

If it is true, as the Chinese Communist Party contends, that officials who perform forced abortions and forced sterilizations are breaking the law, then why aren't these Family Planning Officials in jail? Why, instead, is Chen Guangcheng in jail for reporting these abuses? If the One-Child Policy is truly voluntary, then why doesn't the Chinese Communist Party free Chen Guangcheng immediately? Furthermore, why does the state impose quotas for a set number of abortions and sterilizations. In addition, why does it employ a system of paid informants?

The One-Child Policy has caused more violence against women and girls than any other official policy on earth.

Forced Abortion Constitutes Torture. Forced abortion is traumatic to women. Indeed, at least one pro-choice group has labeled the practice as “torture.”

Gendercide. Because of the traditional preference for boys, most of the aborted babies are girls. Due to the availability of ultrasound technology, sex-selective abortion is practiced and tens of millions of girls are aborted. There are 117 boys born for every 100 girls born in China, and in six provinces the number is as high as 130 boys born for every 100 girls. Indeed, according to a study of 2005 national census data, in nine provinces, for “second order births” where the first child is a girl, 160 boys are born for every 100 girls. According to the 2009 British Medical Journal study of this data, “Sex selective abortion accounts for almost all the excess males.”

According to the United States Department of State China Human Rights Report, released on February 25, 2009: “The Law on the Protection of Juveniles forbids infanticide; however, there was evidence that the practice continued . . . Female infanticide, sex-selective abortions, and the abandonment and neglect of baby girls remained problems due to the traditional preference for sons and the coercive birth limitation policy. Female babies also suffered from a higher mortality rate than male babies, contrary to the worldwide norm. State media reported that infant mortality rates in rural areas were 27 percent higher for girls than for boys and that neglect was one factor in their lower survival rate.” Given that 400 million births – greater than the entire population of the United States – have been “prevented” through the One-Child Policy, there is an entire nation of women not living in China today because they were aborted before they were born. These are “China’s Missing Women.” This is gendercide.

Human Trafficking and Sexual Slavery. Because of abortion, abandonment, and infanticide of baby girls, there are an estimated 37 million Chinese men who will never marry because their future wives were terminated before they were born. This gender imbalance is a powerful, driving force behind trafficking in women and sexual slavery, not only in China, but all over Asia. According to a statement by the United States Department of State, “Women and children are trafficked into [China] from North Korea, Vietnam, Burma, Mongolia and Thailand.”

Female suicide. Forced abortion traumatizes women. In the West, post-abortive counseling is becoming available to help women deal with the physical and emotional aftermath of having an abortion. No so in China. According to the World Health Organization, China has the highest female suicide rate of any country in the world, and it is the only nation in which more women than men kill themselves. Suicide is now the leading cause of death among rural Chinese women. Congressman Christopher Smith, who has taken a leading role in exposing the atrocities of the One-Child Policy through Congressional hearings and other means, stated, “According to the most recent State Department Human Rights Report, one consequence of ‘[China’s] birth limitation policies’ is that 56% of the world’s female suicides occur in China, which is five times the world average, and approximately 500 suicides by women per day.”

Forced sterilization. When the Family Planning Police sterilize women for violating the One-Child Policy, these sterilizations are most often not performed by highly trained gynecological surgeons, especially in the countryside. Often, there are infections and other complications. Many women have complained that their health was destroyed by these forced sterilizations.

Stolen Children. A film was released in 2008 entitled China's Stolen Children, documenting the burgeoning black market in stolen children – 70,000 a year -- created by the One-Child Policy. Indeed, new evidence has arisen that Chinese officials have begun stealing babies and children to sell for foreign adoption.

“Illegal” children. The earthquake in Sichuan Province on May 12, 2008, killed 80,000 people. The earthquake occurred during school hours. Due to shoddy construction, many schools collapsed, killing thousands of children. The Chinese Communist Party attempted to comfort bereaved parents by offering three things. First, if you lost your only child, they said, the government will issue a birth permit allowing you to have another child. Second, if you've been sterilized, the government will send a physician to attempt to reverse the sterilization. Third, if your legal child was killed, then your illegal second child can become legal, and hence eligible for education and healthcare. These offers of help also constitute a series of startling admissions. First, the Chinese Communist Party has unwittingly admitted that Chinese citizens must have a birth permit to be allowed to give birth. Second, they have admitted that sterilization occurs under the One-Child Policy. Third, they have admitted that there is a whole population of “illegal” second children, who are not eligible for education or health care. Indeed, these “illegal children” have no official existence, which will likely prevent them from marrying or obtaining employment later in life. A lawyer representing parents of children killed in the earthquake has been arrested.

“Forsaken” Children. Recent research done by the China Aid Association has revealed that there are children who have been abandoned by their parents in the aftermath of a divorce. When the divorced parents re-marry and would like to have a child with their

new spouses, they are only allowed one child, so they may abandon the child of their first marriage. These children are left destitute and have been called "forsaken."

The One-Child Policy has had other deleterious, unintended consequences.

Rioting and Violence. In May of 2007, thousands of villagers in Guangxi province clashed violently with police after a two-month crackdown against violators of the One-Child Policy. According to villagers, family planning officials "chased people down the streets and into the fields . . . men and women were rounded up for forced sterilizations" and women were forcibly aborted. Those with second children were fined heavily, and if they could not pay, their valuables were confiscated, and in some cases, their homes were destroyed. The villagers responded by breaking into a government building, smashing computers and setting the building on fire. There were inconsistent reports of death and injuries during the riot.

Aging Population. Further, the One-Child Policy has created the intractable problem of the aging of the Chinese population. Soon on the demographic horizon, the proportion of retirees to working people will increase to the point that the shrunken youthful population will not be able to sustain the retirees in their old age. Nor does China offer Social Security. The Chinese Communist Party has not unveiled any plan on how they will handle this problem.

Ethnic Minorities -- Tibetans and Uyghurs. Even though, as ethnic minorities, Tibetans and Uyghurs are supposed to be exempt from the One-Child Policy, it has been reported that forced abortion and sterilization are rampant. In November 2008, Arzigul Tursun, a Uyghur woman, six months pregnant with her third child, was escorted to the hospital to undergo an abortion. She had tried to escape, but returned because of threats that her family's home and land would be confiscated. Because of the intervention of members of the United States Congress, she was released from the hospital and given permission to have her baby. In spring 2008, in a reported effort to meet sterilization targets, officials in Tongwei county in Gansu province "allegedly forcibly sterilized and detained for two months a Tibetan woman who had abided by the local population planning requirements . . . [L]ocal officials were reportedly motivated by the promise of promotion and monetary reward equal to three months' pay for performing a set number of sterilization procedures within their locality."

Corruption. The fact that officials are given monetary incentives for meeting abortion and sterilization quotas, and are penalized for missing these quotas, provides a powerful structural incentive for official corruption, including both extortion and coercion. "Local officials required some women to receive abortions or be sterilized regardless of age or marital status in order to meet quotas."

The One-Child Policy violates the Universal Declaration of Human rights and discriminates against women.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of which China is a signatory, celebrated its 60th Anniversary on December 10, 2008. China's coercive enforcement of its One-Child Policy violates the spirit and the letter of this Universal Declaration, which protects the rights of women, children, and the family. Furthermore, the One-Child Policy violates provisions of the "Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women" (CEDAW), which China ratified in September 1980, and also the "Declaration of the Fourth World Conference on Women" held in Beijing in 1995.

The "Womb Police" must be stopped.

"A society will be judged on the basis of how it treats its weakest members, and among the most vulnerable are surely the unborn and the dying." There is no more intimate part of a woman's body than her womb. For the Chinese Communist Party to function as "womb police," wielding the very power of life and death, is a violation of a woman's innermost being – physically, emotionally and spiritually. Men also are deeply affected by this violence and loss of control, as are children. For China to enter its destiny as a nation, the Chinese Communist Party must turn from this most abhorrent of human rights atrocities and instead embrace the weakest and most vulnerable members of its society.

MR. SMITH. Ms. Littlejohn, thank you very much, and thank you for bringing new information out of China to the attention of Congress. I look forward to reading the reports that you have --

MS. LITTLEJOHN. Well, I appreciate that, but the real hero is the person who leaked it out, because he did that at the risk of his life.

MR. SMITH. Thank you. Ms. Kadeer?

[The following testimony was delivered through an interpreter.]

MS. KADEER. Thank you very much, Congressman Smith, for the opportunity to speak before the Committee with regard to the family planning policies of China. My full statement will be read by -- me.

Honorable members of the Committee, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to express my gratitude for this opportunity to testify here today. During a sensitive time in engaging the People's Republic of China on human rights issues, I am truly moved by the U.S. Congress's continuing concern for the suffering of the Uyghur people. Before I begin my testimony, I would like to take this opportunity to condemn the nine executions carried out by the Chinese government in East Turkestan.

The executions exacerbate the terror and helplessness of the Uyghurs in East Turkestan, as friends and loved ones have been killed or detained since July 5. I fear that the executions and killings of Uyghurs will continue unless the international community speaks out. The fact that the Chinese authorities have the audacity to carry out these executions on the eve of President Barack Obama's visit to China displays their utter disregard for

international human rights standards.

I ask the United States and President Obama to urge the Chinese government to follow international standards and judicial procedures in relation to the July 5 unrest, and to stop intimidating and terrorizing the entire Uyghur population. Amongst the international community of multilateral organizations, concerned governments and non-governmental organizations, there is no dispute that egregious human rights abuses against the Uyghur people occur on a daily basis in East Turkestan.

Objective research and documentation by the aforementioned entities renders the Chinese government's assertion that it acts in the best interests of the Uyghur people as untrue. The collective and individual human rights of the Uyghur people in the political, civil, social, economic and cultural spheres have been ravaged in six decades of mismanaged and damaging CCP policies formulated at the local and the national level.

The abuse of the Uyghur people's collective and individual human rights is no more apparent than in the CCP's implementation of family planning policy in East Turkestan. Under the Chinese government's 2001 Law on Population and Birth Planning, Han Chinese couples are permitted to have one child, and Uyghur couples, in theory, belonging to the national minorities with population under 10 million, are permitted to have two in urban and three in rural areas.

However, this exemption from the one-child policy does not mean that family planning policies are not applied to Uyghurs. Under Article 18 of the Law on Population and Birth Planning, it states, "Minority nationalities too must practice birth planning, with the specific measures to be stipulated by the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions, and directly subordinate municipalities, or by their standing committees."

As Article 18 explains, local authorities are charged with implementation of the national family planning policy towards minorities, and at the core of implementation of Article 18 in the Autonomous Region are coercive and compulsory measures. These measures specifically entail state-sanctioned violence against Uyghur women through the use of kidnapping, forced abortions, forced sterilizations, and forced insertions of IUDs.

The Chinese government's family planning policies as implemented in East Turkestan is viewed by Uyghurs as one of a number of policies aimed at undermining Uyghur cultural and ethnic survival. Other policies targeting Uyghur identity include the elimination of Uyghur language in schools and restrictions placed on religious activity, all attempts to alter the ethnic distinctiveness of the Uyghur people. Nevertheless, the Xinjiang authorities' brutal implementation family planning policy towards the Uyghurs is a physical attempt to control the natural demographic growth of the Uyghurs as a people. Added to the flood of Han Chinese settlers into East Turkestan, as well as the forcible transfer of young women out of East Turkestan to eastern China, the Chinese government's family planning policy as implemented towards Uyghurs begins to take the shape of an engineered Malthusian solution to the Uyghur presence in the region; in other words, ethnic cleansing.

While China's family planning policy as implemented to the Han Chinese is aimed at reducing the Han population, but the policy implemented on the Uyghurs is aimed at to gradually and legally, within China's legal framework, to eliminate the Uyghur population, which is less than 10 million, because the Chinese government considers Uyghurs as a security threat to China's territorial integrity. Despite what is written in the Law on Population and Birth Planning, Uyghurs are not free to have the number of children as legislated.

Officials in each local authority in East Turkestan are under tremendous pressure from the regional and the central governments to meet abortion quotas, so as to be seen as acting effectively on implementing family planning measures. In one East Turkestan locality of 200,000 a Han Chinese doctor described how 35,000 women of childbearing age were subjected to a campaign of government checks regarding their state of pregnancy.

During the campaign, 686 women were forced to undergo a form of abortion known as curettage, 993 were forced to discontinue their pregnancies, and 10,708 women were forced to undergo sterilization. According to official estimates, family planning regulations in the region prevented 3 million births from 1996 to 2000, an alarmingly high figure when officially, the Uyghur population of East Turkestan was less than 8 million.

During the same period, it was also reported that 58 percent of Uyghur women of childbearing age were no longer able to give birth. This is thought to be mainly due to the prevalence of sterilizations, the use of IUDs, as

well as the result of botched operative procedures. Another misunderstood aspect regarding the implementation of the law is the notion that only national minorities are exempt from the one child provision.

This misunderstanding has been frequently promoted by the Han Chinese nationalists to illustrate the "generous" policies of the Chinese government toward the Uyghurs. However, as the official Chinese media has stated, only 36 percent of the PRC population as a whole falls under the stipulations of the one-child policy, and in rural areas of the PRC, including East Turkestan, Han Chinese couples are allowed to have a second child if their first child is a girl.

Behind all these contradictory and misunderstood aspects of the law is the concrete fact that Uyghurs have not been consulted regarding the formulation and implementation of the law's articles that directly affect them. The mere fact that no meaningful input has been sought from Uyghurs to discuss their specific cultural approach to family planning means that this policy, from its inception, has alienated Uyghurs. The policy, while implemented at the local levels of the government, is in character centrist, non-negotiable and non-responsive to the needs of the Uyghur people.

Furthermore, Uyghurs are often confused as to why family planning law should apply to them, as overpopulation is really a Han Chinese problem and not a concern for Uyghurs, predominating in the more sparsely populated areas of East Turkestan. Additionally, the economic reasoning underpinning family planning policy in the PRC does not apply in East Turkestan, as the Uyghur population exercises very little effect on the Chinese economy as a whole, and if anything, the economic condition of the Uyghurs in East Turkestan has worsened since the implementation of the policy, with documented increases in poverty and in unemployment.

Because the decision-making process for Uyghur family planning is not within the control of the Uyghur people themselves, and instead rests with a government having a proven track record of human rights abuses against the Uyghur people, this leads to the conclusion that family planning policy is more than likely not designed in the best interest of the Uyghur people. Much like Tibetans, Uyghurs are in the unenviable and vulnerable position of having a hostile government control the demographic future of the Uyghur people.

The individual rights of the Uyghur people living in East Turkestan have been repeatedly violated under the implementation of the law. Amnesty International reports that reports of violence against women in the context of the implementation of the birth control policy in the Autonomous Region refer not only to forced abortions or the sterilizations, but also to cases where women have suffered permanent health damage or even died as a result of careless surgery during such operations.

This state-sanctioned violence against Uyghur women is often accompanied by frequent intimidation of family members. I would like to highlight the following couple of cases. Late last year, Arzigul Tursun, a young Uyghur woman six months pregnant with her third child, found herself terrified facing the imminent prospect of a forced abortion. Arzigul's pregnancy was discovered when she was three months pregnant and she fled her home village to escape the local officials who tried to force her to have an abortion at that time.

During Arzigul's absence from her home village, local officials harassed her husband and parents in order to determine her whereabouts, and even threatened her elderly mother. Local officials threatened Arzigul's family with the confiscation of their property if she did not return. The officials' strategy worked and Arzigul returned on November 11. The doctor who was to carry out the abortion came to her house and escorted her, her husband and her father to the local hospital.

At the hospital, they were coerced under intimidation to sign the authorization for abortion, and on November 16, Arzigul fled the hospital, but she was found by police and taken back to the same hospital where she was held under guard. Fortunately, Arzigul's case came to the attention of the Uyghur advocates, and with the support of Honorable Congressman Smith and other members of Congress, later the Chinese government allowed her to have the baby, but her family faced severe harassment and even intimidation from authorities, and Arzigul's father, Tursunjan Hesen, was detained by the Chinese authorities on July 2 for speaking to foreign media about the condition of his daughter and his grandchild.

I would also like to relate the phone call I had recently from a Han Chinese doctor who worked in an abortion clinic in East Turkestan. The call came from this Han Chinese woman, and she told me that she worked in Kashgar region during the 1990s. She spoke about the fear of coming forward with information, but

felt compelled to do so because of the continuing abuse of Uyghur women's reproductive rights in East Turkestan.

She described how, in order to meet abortion quotas placed on local authorities in Kashgar, officials sanctioned the abortion of Uyghur children rather than children from the Han nationality. These abortions were forced and against the wishes of the Uyghur families. She added that it was mostly Uyghur farmers who were coerced to come to the clinic, that the families cried endlessly as the forced abortions were conducted.

Uyghur families, and in particular rural families, were targeted because Chinese officials considered this demographic as the least empowered to voice opposition to the procedures, or the least likely to know their rights under Chinese law. So I ask the U.S. government to call upon the Chinese government to adhere to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, which the Chinese government ratified in 1980.

The Convention states that women should decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children. I also call upon the Chinese government to end the use of coercion and force, which it purports to oppose, while implementing family planning regulations against the Uyghur population in East Turkestan. The Chinese government must end its practice of forced abortion and sterilization among Uyghur women and allow us to exercise our most basic rights, the right to bear children as we wish, and free of state control.

I also ask President Obama to raise the family planning issues of the Uyghur women aggressively, seriously, with the Chinese authorities, and also to raise the recent execution of the Uyghurs by the Chinese authorities. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Kadeer follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REBIYA KADEER, PRESIDENT, WORLD UYGHUR CONGRESS WOMEN'S RIGHTS WITHOUT FRONTIERS

Honorable members of the committee, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to express my gratitude for this opportunity to testify here today. During a sensitive time in engaging the People's Republic of China (PRC) on human rights issues, I am truly moved by the United States' continuing concern for the suffering of the Uyghur people.

Before I begin my testimony, I would like to take this opportunity to condemn the nine executions carried out recently in East Turkestan, (also known as Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region by the Chinese government). The executions exacerbate the terror and helplessness of Uyghurs in East Turkestan, whose friends and loved ones have been killed and detained since July 5, 2009. I fear that the executions and killings of Uyghurs will continue unless the international community speaks out. The fact that the Chinese authorities had the audacity to carry out these executions on the eve of President Barack Obama's visit to China displays their utter disregard for international human rights standards. I ask the United States, and President Obama, to urge the Chinese government to follow international standards in judicial procedures related to the July 5 unrest and stop intimidating and terrorizing the entire Uyghur population through further executions.

Amongst the international community of multi-lateral organizations, concerned governments and non-governmental organizations, there is no dispute that egregious human rights abuses against the Uyghur people occur on a daily basis in East Turkestan.

Objective research and documentation by the aforementioned entities renders the Chinese government's assertion that it acts in the best interests of the Uyghur people as untrue. The collective and individual human rights of the Uyghur people in the political, civil, economic, social and cultural spheres have been ravaged in sixty years of mismanaged and damaging Chinese Communist Party policies (CCP) formulated at the local and national level. This abuse of the Uyghur people's collective and individual human rights is no more apparent than in the CCP's implementation of family planning policy in East Turkestan.

Under the Chinese government's 2001 *Law on Population and Birth Planning*, Han Chinese couples are permitted to have one child; Uyghur couples, and all couples belonging to "national minorities" with populations under 10 million, are permitted to have two children in urban areas or three children in rural areas. However, this exemption from the one child policy does not mean that family planning policies are not applied to Uyghurs. Under Article 18 of the *Law on Population and Birth Planning*, it states:

"Minority nationalities too must (*ye yao*) practice birth planning, with the specific measures to be stipulated by the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions, and directly subordinate municipalities, or by their standing committees."

As Article 18 explains, local authorities are charged with the implementation of the national family planning policy towards "minorities", and at the core of implementation of Article 18 in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region are coercive and compulsory measures. These measures specifically entail state-sanctioned violence against Uyghur women through the use of forced abortions, forced sterilizations and forced insertions of intrauterine devices (IUD's).

The Chinese government's family planning policy as implemented in East Turkestan is viewed by Uyghurs as one of a number of policies aimed at undermining Uyghur cultural and ethnic survival. Other policies targeting Uyghur identity include the elimination of the Uyghur language in schools and restrictions placed on religious activity— all attempts to alter the ethnic distinctiveness of the Uyghur people. Nevertheless, the "Xinjiang" authorities' brutal implementation of family planning policy towards Uyghurs is a

physical attempt to control the natural demographic growth of the Uyghur as a people. Added to the flood of Han Chinese migrants into East Turkestan as well as the forcible transfer of young Uyghur women to eastern China, the Chinese government's family planning policy as implemented toward Uyghurs begins to take on the appearance of an engineered Malthusian solution to the Uyghur presence in the region; in other words, ethnic cleansing. While the Chinese government's family planning policy as implemented to the majority Han Chinese is aimed at reducing the number of their population, but the policy as implemented to the Uyghurs is aimed at gradually and legally eliminate the less than ten million Uyghur people as the majority indigenous population in East Turkestan because Uyghurs are considered a security threat to the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of China.

Despite what is written in the *Law on Population and Birth Planning*, Uyghurs are not free to have the number of children as legislated. Officials in each local authority in East Turkestan are under pressure from the regional government to meet abortion quotas, so as to be seen as acting effectively on implementing family planning measures. In one East Turkestan locality of 200,000, a Han Chinese doctor described how 35,000 women of childbearing age were subjected to a campaign of government checks regarding their state of pregnancy. During the campaign, 686 women were forced to undergo a form of abortion known as curettage, 993 were forced to discontinue their pregnancies and 10,708 women were forced to undergo sterilization.

According to official estimates, family planning regulations in the region prevented 3 million births between 1996 and 2000— an alarmingly high figure when officially, the Uyghur population of East Turkestan was less than 8 million people. During the same period, 1996-2000, it was also reported that 58% of Uyghur women of childbearing age were no longer able to give birth. This is thought to be mainly due to the prevalence of sterilizations, the use, voluntary or otherwise, of IUDs, as well as the result of botched operative procedures, including IUD insertions and abortions.

Another misunderstood aspect regarding the implementation of the *Law on Population and Birth Planning* is the notion that only “national minorities” are exempt from the one child provision. This misunderstanding has been frequently promoted by Han Chinese nationalists to illustrate the “generous” policies of the Chinese government toward Uyghurs. However, as the official Chinese media has stated, only 36% of the PRC population as a whole falls under the stipulations of the one child policy, and in rural areas of the PRC, including East Turkestan, Han Chinese “couples are allowed to have a second child if their first is a girl.”

Behind all these contradictory and misunderstood aspects of the *Law on Population and Birth Planning* is the concrete fact that Uyghurs have not been consulted regarding the formulation or implementation of the law's articles that directly affect them. The mere fact that no meaningful input has been sought from Uyghurs to discuss their specific cultural approach to family planning means that this policy, from its inception, has alienated Uyghurs. The policy while implemented at the local levels of government is in character centrist, non-negotiable and non-responsive to the needs of the Uyghur people.

Furthermore, Uyghurs are often confused as to why family planning law should apply to them, as over-population appears to be a Han Chinese problem, and not a concern for Uyghurs predominating in the more sparsely populated areas of East Turkestan. Additionally, the economic reasoning underpinning family planning policy in the PRC does not apply in East Turkestan, as the Uyghur population exercises very little effect on the Chinese economy as a whole. If anything, the economic condition of Uyghurs in East Turkestan has worsened since the implementation of family planning law with documented increases in poverty and unemployment.

Because the decision-making process for Uyghur family planning is not within the control of the Uyghur people themselves, and instead rests with a government having a proven track record of human rights abuses against the Uyghur people, this leads to the conclusion that family planning policy is more than likely not designed in the best interests of Uyghurs. Much like Tibetans, and unlike people such as Uzbeks, Kazakhs and Kyrgyz, who exercise sovereignty over their population in independent nations, Uyghurs are in the unenviable and vulnerable position of having a hostile government control the demographic future of their people.

The individual rights of Uyghurs living in East Turkestan have been repeatedly violated under the implementation of the *Law on Population and Birth Planning*. Amnesty International reports that:

“Reports of violence against women in the context of implementation of the birth control policy in the XUAR refer not only to forced abortions and sterilizations, but also to cases where women have suffered permanent health damage or even died as a result of careless surgery during such operations.”

This state-sanctioned violence against Uyghur women is often accompanied by frequent intimidation of family members. I would like to highlight three cases illustrating the extent of how local officials, acting in the name of family planning policy implementation, have subjected individuals in East Turkestan to the most egregious human rights abuses.

Late last year, Arzigul Tursun, a young Uyghur woman six months pregnant with her third child, found herself terrified facing the imminent prospect of a forced abortion. Arzigul's pregnancy was “discovered” when she was three months pregnant, and she fled Bulaq village to escape the local officials who tried to force her to have an abortion at that time. During Arzigul's absence from her home village, local officials harassed her husband, Nurmemet, and parents in order to determine her whereabouts or to compel her to return home, even threatening her elderly mother. Local officials threatened Arzigul's family with the confiscation of their property if Arzigul did not return to the village. The officials' strategy worked, and Arzigul returned to Bulaq village on November 11. The doctor who was to carry out the abortion, Rashide, came to Arzigul's house, and escorted Arzigul, Nurmemet, and Arzigul's father to the Ghulja Municipal Water Gate Hospital. At the hospital, Nurmemet was coerced under intimidation to sign a document authorizing the abortion (he initially refused to sign the document).

On November 16, Arzigul was able to flee the Ghulja Municipal Water Gate Hospital, but she was found by police and taken to a larger hospital, the Women and Children's Welfare Hospital in Ghulja, where she was held under guard. Arzigul's father was forced to sign a document authorizing the abortion.

Fortunately, Arzigul's case came to the attention of overseas Uyghur advocates. With the intervention of the Honorable Chris

Smith, the Honorable Joe Pitts and other concerned citizens and groups, Arzigul was able to keep her third child. Arzigul gave birth to a son, Umid, meaning Hope in the Uyghur language, on February 9, 2009; however, her family continues to be harassed by Chinese authorities. Most recently, Radio Free Asia reported that Arzigul's father, Tursunjan Heshe, 67, was detained on July 2, 2009 for speaking to the foreign media about his daughter's attempts to evade a forced abortion.

Yemlibike Fatkulina, a Uyghur now residing in the United States, in congressional testimony described the extent to which her family and friends in East Turkestan have suffered at the hands of zealous local officials.

Yemlibike's cousin's wife was subjected to the forced abortion of twins while Yemlibike's cousin was in prison, serving a 2-year sentence for religious activities.

Another of Yemlibike's cousins was sentenced to prison for two years in 1995. All she did was wear religious veils and devote her to study religion. She was forcibly sterilized in a prison at Turpan.

A further relative of Yemlibike's had three children forcibly aborted by Chinese doctors in Turpan Yar village. As a result of the forced abortions, she developed a severe bleeding problem, which has lasted until the present.

Yemlibike's stepsister was fined six months' salary after she had her first baby born before the designated time of birth by the Chinese government.

And, Yemlibike's neighbor was subjected to a forced abortion in Urumchi #2 People's Hospital. She has been paralyzed ever since, unable to walk or stand up.

Lastly, I would like to relate the details of a phone call our office took just after the recent unrest in Urumchi this year. The call came from a Han Chinese woman, who said she had worked in a family planning clinic in Kashgar in the 1990s. She spoke about the fear of coming forward with information, but felt compelled to do so because of the continuing abuse of Uyghur women's reproductive rights in East Turkestan. She described how in order to meet abortion quotas placed on local authorities in Kashgar, officials sanctioned the abortion of Uyghur children rather than children from the Han nationality. These abortions were forced and against the wishes of the Uyghur families. She added that it was mostly Uyghur farmers who were coerced to come to the clinic and that the families cried endlessly as the forced abortions were conducted. Uyghur families, and in particular rural families, were targeted because Chinese officials considered this demographic as the least empowered to voice opposition to the procedures, or the least likely to know their rights under Chinese law.

I ask the United States to call upon the Chinese government to adhere to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, which the Chinese government ratified in 1980. The convention states that women have the right to "decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children". I call upon the Chinese government to end the use of coercion and force, which it officially opposes, when implementing family planning regulations in East Turkestan. The Chinese government must end its practice of forced abortion and sterilization among Uyghur women, and allow us to exercise our most basic of rights: the right to bear children as we wish, free of state control.

MR. SMITH. Ms. Kadeer, thank you so very much for being here and for your very brave leadership, both in the Uyghur Autonomous Region, but also now that you are in the United States. We do thank you.

I would like to now ask Jiang Tianyong if he would present his testimony.

[The following testimony was delivered through an interpreter.]

MR. TIANYONG. Honorable Congressman, ladies and gentlemen, good afternoon. I am a lawyer from mainland China. I have taken up some human rights cases in the past, such as the 2005 one-child policy case in Linyi city in Shandong province, as well as the case for Mr. Chen Guangcheng. I am not a legal expert on family planning issues, but for someone who grew up in mainland China, it is unthinkable that he is unaware of the violent nature of these family planning campaigns.

I need to clarify on the term "family planning." Family planning in China's context has a different meaning. It is not done voluntarily according to a married couple's own will. In 1979, the Chinese government designated the one-child policy as a basic national policy. On September 1, 2002, the government instituted the Population and Birth Control Act. After that, each province enacted their own versions of the law.

In a way, family planning and birth control was on a trajectory to become national law. Regrettably, in many places in China, local governments and their officials conducted forced abortions and sterilization procedures in violations of the law. These were forced abortions and sterilization procedures. The violent incident which occurred in Linyi city of Shandong Province in 2005 was a typical case. This incident has drawn much attention from within the country as well as from overseas.

Mr. Chen Guangcheng, who is blind, he provided his legal advice and help to the victims of this incident. He was also persecuted by the local government. He was sentenced to four years and three months in prison. He is still in prison as of now. This is some of the information that we collected from our investigation. The participants in this investigation include: Jiang Tianyong, myself; Chen Guangcheng; Yuan Weijing; Li Chunfu; Li Jian; Li Heping; Teng Biao; Guo Yushan; and a few foreign journalists.

According to the director of Population and Family Planning Bureau in Yinan County in Shandong Province, between March and August 2005, approximately 7,000 surgical sterilizations were carried out in Yinan County alone. Linyi city has three districts and nine counties. That means there should be some 84,000 surgical sterilizations that were carried out in Linyi city. However, our estimate suggests that the number is well above 100,000.

Most of these surgical procedures were carried out by force. Many victims and their family members, neighbors, were beaten, illegally detained and fined. Fang Zhongxia is a peasant in Fei County of Linyi city. In her case, 22 people were arrested, which included three children, one pregnant woman and an old lady in her 70s. They were arrested and beaten and they were fined 35 Chinese yuan, RMB. Under these circumstances, Fang Zhongxia was forced to go to the birth control station. At the time, she was seven months pregnant. Her baby was aborted the next day. The day after that, she was forced to have a sterilization procedure done. After that, all the people that were arrested were released.

Hu Bingmei is a peasant, also of Yinan County. She is a patient who has hypertension and thyroid hyperfunction. In April of 2005, she was 34 at the time, and she was forced to have a surgical sterilization. The doctor, after examining her, suggested that it was too risky to have surgery because of her hypertension, but the Population and Family Planning Bureau official said, "I said do it. Just do it." The surgery was carried out. As a result of the surgery, Mrs. Hu had serious health problems which may last for the rest of her life.

On February 28, 2005, Li Juan, who was a 24-year-old pregnant woman from Linyi city, also of Fei County, she was about to give birth. Family planning officials took her to a small clinic and held her down on a bed. A long poisonous needle punctured into her womb. The poisoned needle punctured into her womb and killed the baby. Ms. Li said, "At first, I felt my child was moving around in my womb, and after a little while, the movement stopped." After another 10 hours, Ms. Li gave birth to a dead baby. A family planning official took the baby by the leg and through the dead body into the bucket next to the bed.

There are many other victims like those described above. Many had to escape to avoid being caught. For this reason, Linyi city's Population and Family Planning Bureau takes action at night. For this reason, people do not stay at home to sleep for the fear of being caught. On June 23, 2005, Chen Guangchen, Li Heping and I were investigating in a village in Fei County of Linyi city in Shandong Province. The village was empty at night.

The villagers worked on their farms during the day and slept in the field at night under the cover of the crops, and they also designated some people to be guards to alert them when they hear anything strange. The one villager told us, "The officials sneak into the village at night and catch whoever they see." On May 9, 2005, Mr. Li Chunfu, who is a lawyer, and I stayed at the human rights advocate Mr. Chen Guangchen's home.

During that night, we heard kicking in the neighbor's door, and there were children screaming. We went out and discovered some 17, 18 people. As soon as they realized that there were two outsiders, they got into their cars and left. Mr. Chen Guangchen said, these are the family planning officials and they are here to arrest a couple next door. Relatives, family members and others are also victims. The most cruel case was one in which two siblings in their 60s were forced to slap each other on the face.

Song Huahou, who is a 60-year-old female from Linyi city of Fei County, her daughter-in-law was five months pregnant and she was not caught. For this reason, Mrs. Song Huahou's eight relatives and two neighbors were taken and beaten. Among those people was her 65-year-old older brother. The officials beat them with a baton until they got tired, and then they even forced the two siblings to slap each other. Everyone that was arrested was charged a 100 Chinese RMB education fee for every day they were in detention. Mrs. Song begged for mercy and paid officials 4,000 RMB.

The victims of the one-child policy have no one to appeal to. Even the attorneys who offered legal help to them were also oppressed. On August 29, 2005, Li Chunfu and I and four other lawyers went to the Fei county of Linyi city court to file a lawsuit on behalf of the five victims, against the family planning officials. The next day we filed a lawsuit for three other victims in Yinan County. Later on, we were notified by the Fei County Court that they would not hear the case.

Yinan County Court notified us that they would hear the case on October 11 and 12. Later on, the Bureau of Justice in Beijing looked into our involvement in these cases and asked us to report to them. As we were

departing Beijing to go to Yinan County in Shandong Province to represent the victims in court, we were stopped from going by a phone call from the Justice Bureau. Under these circumstances, a new attorney, Mr. Yang Zaixin, replaced us. The Yinan County Court then told Mr. Yang that they would not hear the case now.

When Mr. Yang was leaving the Yinan County, he was beaten by a group of thugs that were hired by the local government. After that, the victims were told to drop the lawsuits. One of the victims, Hu Bingmei, called us and she was crying on the phone, and she said, "How come the government is so evil? They threatened us that if we do not drop this lawsuit, they will not be responsible if anything happens to our children when they go to school." And then she goes on to say, but if I drop this lawsuit, I will disappoint you, the lawyers and Mr. Chen Guangchen.

These types of violent incidents do occur in mainland China. In May 2007, the Bobai incident caused 50,000 people to protest in Guangxi Province. These massive protests also spread to neighboring cities. It was spread to Yulin city and other places. According to media reports, there was a family planning campaign in May 2009 in Xianyou County of Fujian Province where the family planning officials illegally arrested and forced pregnant women to have surgical sterilizations and forced abortions.

They also detained the family members of the pregnant women. When asked for their explanation for these inhumane acts, the officials simply answered, "I need to fulfill the quota. Otherwise, I will lose my job." In mainland China, a married couple needs to have a birth permit for having their first child. Once they have a child, a couple must have a pregnancy permit and a birth permit to have a second child. Otherwise, pregnant women are always in danger of forced abortions.

Even until this day, such violent incidents still occur in mainland China. I appeal to President Obama that he will pay attention to these human rights issues in China, as he is about to visit China very soon. We also appeal to the Chinese government to look into the case of Chen Guangchen. It is unthinkable a blind human rights advocate would be imprisoned for defending the rights of the Chinese people. We also appeal to President Obama to help us in this regard, that since we defended in these cases, we lost our license where we vote.

As the leader of the biggest democratic country in the world, how can the President not care about the human rights issues? How can we not talk about human rights issues? Thank you very much, everybody.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Tianyong follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF JIANG TIANYONG, ATTORNEY, BEIJING GLOBAL LAW FIRM

Honorable Congressman, ladies and gentlemen,

Good afternoon!

My name is Jiang Tianyong, I am a lawyer from mainland China. I have taken human rights cases, e.g. the 2005 one-child policy case in Linyi city in Shandong province, the case of Chen Guangcheng, etc. I am not an expert on legal issues of the One-Child Policy, but growing up in mainland China, no one is unaware of the violent implementations of the One-Child Policy.

It is worth mentioning that what I call the "one-child policy" in this testimony is different from internationally-known "family planning" in which a husband and wife make their decision on the number of their family members according to their own will. In 1979, the Chinese government made the One-Child Policy as a basic state policy; on September 1, 2002, the government made the "Law of Population and Family Planning of the People's Republic of China." Later, each province established "Regulations on Populations and Family Planning" in accordance with the law. In this sense, the population and family planning in China is legitimized. Unfortunately, many local family planning officials as well as the executors of the law illegally enforce the law through compulsory abortion, surgical sterilization, etc. The 2005 Linyi case is a typical case and drew international attention at one time. The victim in the case, Mr. Chen Guangcheng, is a blind man. He is oppressed and persecuted by the local government for his legal appeals. He has been in prison for four years and three months and has not yet been released.

Following is some information we collected in our investigation. Here is the list of investigators: Jiang Tianyong, Cheng Guangcheng, Yuan Weijing, Li Chunfu, Li Jian, Li Heping, Teng Biao, Guo Yushan and a few foreign journalists.

According to the director of Population & Family Planning Bureau in Yinan county in Shandong province, in between March to August of 2005, approximately 7,000 surgical sterilizations were operated. Statistically, there should be 84,000 surgical sterilizations done in Linyi city, Shandong province (includes three districts and nine counties). However, our investigation proved that the surgical sterilizations are far more than 100,000. Most of these surgeries are operated by force after the patients and their families have been beaten, illegally detained and fined.

Fang Zhongxia – a peasant in Linyi city, Fei county, Liang Qizhen (county capitol) – suffered persecution with her innocent relatives: three children, a pregnant woman, and her 70-year old mother-in-law. On March 11, 2005, she was forced to take

prostaglandins, which induced abortion. The next morning, the seven-month fetus was aborted. On the 13th at 9:00 a.m., she was forced to have sterilization surgery. Her relatives were then finally released.

Hu Bingmei – a peasant in Yinan county, Sunzu town, Shandong province – had high blood pressure and hyper-thyroid. In April of 2005, she was forced to have surgical sterilization. The doctor suggested that it was risky to have the surgery. But the Population and Family Planning officials said, “I said, ‘do it.’ Just do it!” After the surgery, Ms. Hu had severe sequela: stomachache, shaking, etc, which might last the rest of her life.

On February 28, 2005, Li Juan – a 24-year old pregnant woman from Linyi city, Fei county, Qiuzhen (county capitol) – was forcibly taken to a clinic. The officials held her on the bed and gave her a poisonous shot, despite that her due day was soon. The needle went through her belly to the nine-month old fetus. Li said, “At first, I could feel my child was kicking; after a while it stopped.” Ten hours later, Li gave birth to a dead baby. The official threw the dead baby into a bucket.

There are many victims like those described above. Many had to escape to avoid being caught. Sometimes, Linyi’s Population and Family Planning bureau takes actions at night; the victims dare not to sleep. On June 23, 2005, Chen Guangchen, Li Heping and I investigated at Linyi city, Fei county, Liang Qiuzhen town, Taohuading village in Shandong. We found the village became empty at night. The villagers worked and slept in the field. They have their own “guard.” Under the cover of the crops, they report to each other once the officials come.

One villager told us, “The officials sneak in and randomly arrest people.” On May 9, 2005, lawyer Li Chunfu and I stayed at the home of blind advocate Chen Guangchen. At night, we heard someone banging on our neighbor’s door, and then a child burst into screaming. We went out and found about 17 people at the site. They recognized that we are not from that area, and immediately got in the car and left. Chen Guangchen said, “They are the Family Planning officials. They are here to arrest the couple next door.”

Many people were involved in persecution. The most unbearable case is that of two siblings who were forced to slap each other in the face. Song Huahou – a 60-year old female, from Linyi city, Fei county, Liangqiu town in Shandong province – and her family were brutally treated only because her daughter-in-law had been pregnant for five months without being reported. Eight of her relatives and two neighbors were beaten savagely. Her 65-old brother was arrested and beaten by the Family Planning officials. Then the officials force Ms. Song and her brother to slap each other on the face. In addition, they charge 100 RMB “education fee” per day. Song begged for mercy and the officials agreed to charge 4000 RMB in total.

The victims of the one-child policy have no one to appeal to. Attorneys that had offered help to them are persecuted. On August 29, 2005, Li Chunfu and I and four other lawyers went to the Linyi city Fei county court to seek help for five victims and to sue the Population and Family Planning officials. On the 30th, we helped file cases for the three victims. The Houfei Court sent us noticed that they dismissed the suit; but the Yinan Court would open a session on October 11 and 12. Later, the Beijing Department of Justice set an investigation on lawyer Li Chunfu and me and demanded for our report on the case. Before we left Beijing for Yinan county, Shandong province, the Beijing Department of Justice strictly forbid us to go. Then we asked lawyer Yang Zaixin to go to Yinan to join the court. On October 11, the Court told Yang, “The session is closed. We will notice you when next session will be.” On his way to leave Yinan, Yang Zaixin was beaten by a group of government-hired hooligans. Later, the plaintiffs were forced to withdraw charges. One of the plaintiffs, Hu Bingmei cried over the phone, “This is an evil government. They threatened me to withdraw charges. If not, they will kill my children on their way to school. But I will disappoint Chen Guangchen and all the lawyers if I stopped action.”

The one-child policy issue is national. In May 2007, the Bobai event caused 50,000 people to protest in Guangxi Province. The protest increased and reached to Yulin city in Guangxi province and some other places. According to news reports, there was a family planning campaign in May 2009 in Xianyou county, Fujian province, where the Family Planning officials illegally arrested and forced pregnant women to have surgical sterilization. The local officials’ explanation of their dehumanizing acts is that they are afraid to lose their jobs.

In mainland China, a married couple has to have a Birth Permit to give birth to their first child; once they have a child, a couple must have Pregnancy Permit and Birth Permit to have a second child. Otherwise, pregnant women will have to confront compulsory abortion.

Nowadays, such tragedies caused by this family planning enforcement are continuing.

Thank you!

MR. SMITH. Mr. Jiang, thank you very much for your testimony, and just for the extraordinary work you are doing inside of China at great risk to yourself on behalf of these victims. When you said the victims have no one to appeal to, you have heard their cries and I salute your courage.

Mr. Eberstadt?

MR. EBERSTADT. Mr. Chairman, I would like to salute you for training the spotlight on the terrible problem of forced population control in China and I am delighted to be able to testify at this hearing. Other panelists are bearing witness to the awful, heartrending practices that are part and parcel of the daily implementation of forcible population control in China. I will talk just for a few minutes about the consequences for China of that policy.

The one-child policy has been underway in China for three decades now, and Chinese leadership deems the

policy to be a great success. They deem it to be a success because China's fertility level is now apparently far below the replacement level. There is some uncertainty about how far below replacement the Chinese birth rate is, but it seems that it has probably been below the level that would be needed for replacing population without immigration over long periods of time for as much as two decades, and in some areas, such as urban areas, it is clearly very far below this replacement level.

In big cities like Beijing and Shanghai, the birth rate may be down to one birth per woman per lifetime, or even lower than that. But the one-child policy is a social experiment, and all social experiments have unintended consequences. The long-term unintended consequences of the one-child policy will be with China for many decades, and they are truly sobering to consider. I am going to speak about four of these. The most obvious of these unintended consequences is the imbalance between boys and girls that has emerged in China over the past generation.

In ordinary human populations, there is a biological regularity to the number of little boys per hundred little girls. It is usually around 104 or 105, and this was the case in China before the one-child policy began, but Chinese statistics document an eerie march away from biological normality that has taken place in China over the past generation. Impossibly high numbers of little boys now correspond with little girls in China.

According to the most recent Chinese population survey, over 120 little boys for every 100 little girls, six little boys for every five little girls, and that is a nationwide average. In some of China's provinces, and remember these are provinces the size of large European countries, the imbalance is above 130 little boys for every 100 little girls. There are people, of course, who say that this is due to backward ideas or poor education or lack of wealth and this is a circumstance that will not continue in China, and to those people we can point out this simple fact: China today is more affluent than it has ever been before; its population is better educated than it has ever been before; China interacts with the world more than it has in many, many generations; there is more interaction in the realm of ideas and contact; China is more globalized today than it has perhaps ever been.

We have to understand that globalization with Chinese characteristics, and one of these characteristics today is the one-child policy, means increasing gender imbalances in that country. So, what does this mean for China's future? Well, little boys and little girls have a way of growing up, and today's little boys and little girls are going to be tomorrow's prospective brides and bridegrooms. A marriage squeeze on an almost unimaginable scale has been set in motion for China in the years ahead.

It is as if we are going to all be privileged to watch a sort of a science fiction movie that will be playing out on our watch. We haven't ever seen anything like this happen before. What will it look like? I can't tell you. I can tell you, however, that we have got little bits of information coming in today from Germany that may help inform us. In eastern Germany, due to migration, not sex-selective abortion, the eastern part of Germany, the new federal states, have very big imbalances between marriage-age men and marriage-age women.

If you look at a map of modern Germany, you will see that the map of right-wing extremist voting matches almost perfectly with the areas where these gender imbalances have emerged. So, China, stay tuned. There are some other aspects that also are less obvious, but very much related to the one-child policy, that are coming into play in China in the years immediately ahead. One of these is going to have to do with manpower availability.

Over the past three decades, the period of China's fantastic economic ascent, there had been very rapid growth in China's labor force. Over the next three decades, due in part to the one-child policy, there will be no growth in China's labor force. There will be negative growth in Chinese labor force. Add to that the fact that there will be a change in labor composition that is hardly favorable. Young people coming into the workforce are typically those who have the highest level of education, the newest training and standards.

There is going to be an enormous slump in that group of the labor force in China over the years ahead. So replicating past economic success is in no sense going to be easy for China in the years immediately ahead. There will be one population explosion in the decades immediately ahead, however, and that is an explosion of people over the age of 65. China's population over the age of 65 will be growing by about 3 percent a year. China will be on pace for one of history's most rapid grayings ever seen.

The only country which can be compared with China in our experience to date in terms of rapid population aging is Japan, but of course, there is a big difference between Japan in the recent past and China tomorrow. Japan grew rich before it grew gray, and China is going to do it the other way around, and the other way around

is much less pleasant. China today, after all, has no national social security system, no national pension system.

There are limited part of a pension system, but they are probably financially unsustainable under the pressure that will be put on it. The traditional social security system in China is known as the family, and as we know, the family is going to be fraying in the decades immediately ahead. Just 15 years from now, something like one out of three women in China approaching retirement age will have no living son, which in the Confucian tradition is the first line of response for family members. What is going to happen to China's old people in this brave new world that we will soon be in?

One final point worth thinking about is the enormous and radical transformation of the Chinese family that has been set in motion, not least due to the interventions of Beijing's population planners. Chinese demographers themselves project that by 2025, which, remember, is only 16 years from now, a majority of young adults in China's cities will be only children. They will be the generation of only children. Their children, if also single children, will bring to China a new family type, which we have mentioned already here, a cohort of people with no brothers, no sisters, no uncles, no aunts, no siblings, only ancestors and descendants as blood relatives.

This is something very new, very difficult to conceive of in Chinese tradition. It may imperil Chinese tradition altogether, Chinese culture altogether, but in a more prosaic way, we can think of just one aspect of this. For reasons that may be quite obvious, China is a low-trust society, and up until this very present moment, business, economic relations, and other sorts of social transactions have depended integrally upon extended family networks.

What happens in China in this brave new future when *guanxi* cannot include family members? I am afraid we are going to find out in the years immediately ahead, and the answers may not be pleasant. Thank you very much.

MR. SMITH. Mr. Eberstadt, thank you very much for your incisive and very disturbing look into where China is today and where it is heading.

I would like to now ask Annie Jing Zhang, the President of the Women's Rights in China organization, to present her testimony.

MS. JING. In track of time, Chai Ling, please, Chai Ling, she present our report.

MS. CHAI. Thank you. Thank you, Congressman Smith. Thank you, Jing.

Ms. Jing is a very brave woman. She founded Women's Rights in China in 2007 when she and her colleague reporters have discovered disturbing practice in China's orphanage when young girl had become, age of 13, they secretly drag women to hospital and take out their uterus to prevent whatever trouble they may think, and that is such disturbing practice and she and her colleagues able to expose that to public and stop that practice.

Ever since that, she and her colleagues have committed to the continued cause of women's rights in China and missing children and formalized organization called Women's Rights in China. Most recently, they pooled their personal savings to commission an investigative report of China's continuous abuse and violations against women's and children's rights under the one-childbirth policy. Starting from September 2008 and March '09, their investigator went to five provinces, including Shandong, Guangdong, Guanxi, Sichuan and Hebei, to investigate the condition of the rural villages regarding their practice of the one-child policy.

They came out with a disturbing discover of the current three examination policy, and its practice in rural areas has severely harmed the family and children. These three examinations are, women are forced to go to the exam on a quarterly basis to authority. The women will be stripped naked in front of examiners for external examination. Her tummy and her breasts will be squeezed to see if there are any signs of pregnancy or breast milk, and her uterus will be checked for a contraceptive ring, and her vagina will be examined with mirrors to see whether there is any indication of birth or potential miscarriage.

If there is found any signs of birth, then a severe investigation would take place to make sure that whether it is legal. If it is not legal, some consequences are coming to this poor woman and her family. The head of China's one-childbirth policy, Zhao Bai Ge, said, there are currently 240 million women of childbearing age in China, and among them, 83 percent of them using birth control and contraception. Our investigator went to one of the villages there.

Among over 288 women, more than 92 percent of those women are using contraceptive rings. Those other 8 percent are not using it because of infection in the uterus, and the reason why is because exact this practice. What Zhao Bai Ge, the spokesperson for the government, has said, the following, is completely false given the evidence we have discovered through the investigation. He said the people are voluntarily choosing to enforce the policy. That is a complete lie.

What we have found is, when these women, if they for whatever reason are missed for one day to report and be checked by these birth control police, they will be fined up to 10 RMB per day. For families average income, yearly income, under 300 RMB per month, that is a pretty heavy fine. In case these women are village out of town, they have to report to the other local village's check-in point to make sure they can mail the check-in result back to their hometown.

For some reason if that result was lost in the mail or they fail to do that, now their additional fine will be implemented, and I show this picture as a record keeping for the officers for each of the women, their check-in results, when they are having their period, what were their potential pregnancy issue. We erased the names of these people from the report to protect their identity. Under Chinese policy, these contraceptive rings are forcibly put into the women like shackles are putting on them.

They are being tracked like animals, watched, monitored and potentially punished, and if they dare to defy the policy, if it dared to remove the rings, they will be treated as punished as severe as they have committed a crime like murder. In Guang Dong and Guang Xi River, there are many mothers who were brave enough to remove their rings, and they have lived on the boat as boat people in terror. Imagine a baby who has hide inside the mom's womb for nine months before it can secretly be born into a society far more dangerous than the womb and watch the mother to face potential cruel punishment, jail time and heavy fines.

Then when the child will grow up and he or she will have to live on the same restriction of the one-child birth policy and be forced to live a life of fear and unfairness. The following appalling example of what actually took place in Bobai County, where Dr. Jiang had mentioned briefly, that a major uprising broke out, one of the largest after the 1989 Tiananmen massacre, and during that, as a result of the peasants rebelling against this three check exam practice.

As reported, more than 50,000 people from the county surrounded and destroyed government buildings and smashed concrete roads, and when the government people came back to suppress the rebellion, more than 200 people and 100 students were captured and jailed. From the government's own website, it boasted that they marshalled 5,800 manpower and utilized more than 200 cars, and they were able to conduct more than 17,000 cases of women, to forcibly tie their tubes, perform abortions and install contraceptive rings.

They were also able to impose the fines up to 7.88 million RMB. This content was subsequently deleted from the website. Our investigator have chose to go to the county to investigate, to interview the local people. They interviewed local barbers, photographers, cab drivers, street peddlers, restaurant workers and hotel personnel, because it was important for us to find out what actually had happened that led to the point of this uprising and what happened to each individual family after that.

What we learned through the process is that the local peasants had enjoyed up to 10 years worth of leniency of this policy. Recently, that policy became intensified. So, while the peasants are already having a second or third child, in the past they could just pay a couple hundred RMB to get away with it. Now they are being forced to pay severe fines for the children who were already born and already in the middle school age, and because of the corruption among government officers and birth control police, each family was treated quite differently.

Some families were given very heavy fines. Some were given not so much. It created a lot of inequity among the people, and so, given all the rumblings among the peasants, the government had decided to conduct very massive intensive suppression. They rounded up three levels of cadres and policemen into a large military action and they marched town by town, family by family, woman by woman, to make sure no one, no one, escaped this kind of policy investigation and forced abortion.

They imposed a 1,000 RMB fine to women who do not make their three exam appointment, and made sure the court would enforce the payment. During the process of this massive investigation, it is like the invasion from foreign force when they go knock on door by door, village by village, they conduct a policy called "One

Ring, Two Tie" procedure, in which they would drag the women out to go to the hospital, which the ring would be forcefully inserted and potentially tube will be tied if they had more than two or three children.

Since March 1, 2007, the leadership of the birth control policy established by this Bobai County police force had raided the houses of extremely poor families and villages, tore down their very meager existence and destroyed possessions. The peasants are hiding in the mountains, along the lake shores. More than 250 mothers were captured and arrested at a reservoir near the town of Jiangning and taken to a hospital.

There, again, similar things were taking place. The pregnant woman was given abortion shot. The women who were not pregnant would be inserted contraceptive rings, and those who had two or three children had their tubes tied surgically. In another small town within the county called Yingqiao, the male villagers and middle school students, and they found this to be the last straw. That is why they stormed the birth control police and smashed their belongings.

Afterwards, they had escaped to the mountains, but they were eventually surrounded by more than 300 police officers, and as a result of that, 13 villagers were arrested and sent to prison. In the town of Shuangwang, near Guangdong, many female villagers who were familiar with the area escaped to the neighboring Guangdong neighborhood where, again, they were chased by potential captors from the Bobai County. The husbands and the elderly family members who were not able to escape with the women were taken as hostages by the police force, and eventually, large fines imposed among these families.

This uprising was ultimately cruelly defeated, and the rebelling villages were forced to pay such hefty fines, some of the mothers had to agree to tie their tubes in order to beg the government to release their sons or son, and many people were stripped of their homes, and the policy maker, the birth control police, took away valuables like electronic appliances, farming tools, iron frame bed, aluminum window panes, pigs, chickens, cow, sheep, while goods of little value such as pots, pans and teapots were all smashed.

Many villagers took their sons and daughters to spend the night in the mountain to hide and some of them got sick, and countless families were forced to be break up. And so this is the same kind of brutal mess that applied during the Tiananmen massacre, use brutal force to terror and to restore order, and was copied and repeated in the villages. Most recently, there was another similar breakout, just took place at the beginning of 2009 in Shaanxi in the same kind of manner and same kind of uprising and also was brutally crushed.

So I do want to show some of these pictures, because pictures do speak a thousand words. One, a similar picture what Reggie Littlejohn has shown earlier about this poor woman who was forced to abort her baby. Another picture is this young female child was simply abandoned on the road because the family may want to have the chance to have another baby boy under this one-child policy, and some of these slogans terrorize the whole nation called, "Pregnancy with permit," "Give birth with permit."

Another slogan on the wall said "When you are required by policy to get abortion, but if you don't, your house will be destroyed, your buffalo will be confiscated." Here, another slogan said, "Abort it, kill it, terminate it. You just cannot give birth to it." "We would rather to have blood flow like a river than to allow one extra baby to be born." And, to try to make this whole tragic easier to get down the society, they started making artworks and plaques in the society to make sure people think to have a one-child policy is something beautiful, you know, can be packaged and to be sold among the society.

Because of the pressures towards the female of a boy, so a lot of young female infants were either abandoned different places or some of the fortunate was abandoned to the local temples. In one of the counties, there were over 50 Buddhist temples, and these are examples of a couple of the Buddhist temples took in this young female infant and took care of them and raised them, and every single child has a tragic story behind it.

This is one letter coming with a baby infant, and here the parent who was abandoning the baby said, "We went to many fortune tellers to ask what we should do. We were told to bring the baby to your temple because we were told you will be kind to our child. Our child has a very good appetite, not annoying. She will sleep after being fed, no need to rock her." Imagine a parent had to abandon their child and beg the other person to say make sure they take her, and the same things about her clothing needs, saying, "You don't have to spend money to buy clothes for her, and just take some from the older kids who had grown, and again, I beg you masters, please be kind to my child. I want to come back to see you again."

And after this morning, Congressman Smith, I hope I can amend this following new three cases. I just got

this this morning. It is fresh off the press from Jing, but it is extraordinarily disturbing. This is the latest trend to what is happening in China's one-child birth control policy, and it really shows to prove that this policy not only has not loosened, it has only intensified more and more, and so, recently, Hunan Province, Miyang County, a 32-year-old couple, Xi Chanyung, they are able to have legally a second pregnancy, but because they cannot afford 300 RMB to acquire birth permit, even though by law, birth permits should be given for free, and they were fined additional 7,000 RMB.

Because in September, this September, they could not afford to pay the fine, the birth control police came over to the home, arrested the mother, who just gave birth very recently, and locked her up for three days with no food and no water, and they couldn't find the father, and they went, beat up the grandparents and their young son, young child, and so the kid right now is having nightmares when he goes to sleep. So they took away the television and tractors.

Imagine a farmer who is not able to have any tools to farm. Now the farm has grown to be 18,000 RMB. So this case, these fines are continuing to be increased on a daily basis. This case is continuing, has not been resolved. How is this family ever going to be able to pay back, and what is going to happen to them? Their brother is couple, and when they learned about this situation, they are so scared so the wife ran over to the mountain to hide for nine months, as soon as she got pregnant.

Her husband would go to visit her once in a while to feed her with some food every couple days, and she said, I am not afraid of animals and wolf. I can deal with them. I am only afraid of people. And eventually, she had to come back to the hospital to give birth to twins, and the mother heard the baby cry, but they took the baby away and told her the baby was dead, and they believe something happened to the baby. The baby was most likely stolen.

Their neighbor, a Chin Yiyuan couple, they had legally given birth to their firstborn. Because they had to pay the 3,000 RMB birth permit, the husband was forced to go outside to make some money, and these are farmers. They don't have much money. So three days before the wife's due date, and the birth control police came to them for dragged her to force abort the baby, and the crying mother was only given one look for the baby after the baby was born, and said she can only have it when she had the 3,000 RMB.

Of course she did not have it, so when the father reached home, went to the house to want to find the baby, and they said you have got to go see the birth planning committee or police people, and by the time he got over there, they told him that the baby was dead, was already cremated. Later on they learned that the baby was sold. So these are new additional cases that really need to stop, and again, given President Obama's visit to China, he has absolutely a responsibility to stop this cruel practice.

I have to say it is a delusion for the U.S. President to go to China and believe they can establish a strategic partnership with China, with a country that the human life and the human rights and women's rights are so profoundly disrespected. The more economic exchange and relationship he is incorporating with China under this strategic partnership, the more this kind of behavior, philosophy, value system, is going to become part of our society, the American society.

It is his responsibility as the American President to protect the liberty and the rights of the American people, and by stopping China's genocide against women and rights, he can stop this kind of value system behavior contact penetrate into the U.S. in the form of lead paint on the toys, in the form of poison in the baby's milk powder, in the form of many, many things we don't know today. He must speak out and stop this brutal act. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Jing Zhang follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF ANNIE JING ZHANG, PRESIDENT, WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN CHINA

From September 2008 to March 2009, we visited the provinces of Shan Dong, Guang Dong, Guang Xi, Si Chuan, and He Bei to investigate the conditions of rural villagers with regard to the One Child Policy. During this time, the focal points of our investigations were the so-called "Three Examinations," which check women for use of contraceptive rings, pregnancy, and illness four times each year.

The Head of the One Child Policy Commission, Zhao Bai Ge, said: "There exist 240 million women of childbearing age in China now, and among them, 83 percent use birth control and contraception." There is some truth in those words. For example, during a trip to a village in Hebei, we found that among the 288 women in that village, 279 women of childbearing age wore the contraception ring

(about 92 percent). Only those who have womb defects did not use the intrauterine device.

But Zhao Bai Ge, a Cambridge graduate, has also said: “China’s One Child Policy is not as controlling as it seems. The people are voluntarily choosing to enforce the policy.” That is a complete lie.

Not only do enforcers of the policy disrespect women—they have no regard for the ethic of preserving personal privacy.

According to a 17-year enforcer of the One Child Policy, as well as several women who have undergone the Three Examinations, the procedure is as follows:

1. The woman is stripped naked for an external physical examination. Her abdomen is pressed to determine if there is any pregnancy, and her breasts are kneaded and squeezed to see if breast milk comes out. Often there are mothers who have no more breast milk.

2. The uterus is checked for the presence of a contraceptive ring.

3. Using a vaginal mirror, the appearance of the vagina is examined. (This part of the procedure is often omitted in poor villages since each vaginal mirror costs 5 RMB). If the vaginal folds appear to be new, this is taken as evidence of either a recent birth or miscarriage. In the case of a miscarriage, proper proof must be provided. If it was a birth, an investigation is launched on the legality of the birth under the terms of the One Child Policy.

While interviewing the One Child Policy supervisor in a Si Chuan village, we consulted a book called *One Child Policy Contract and Protocol*. It clearly indicates that if villagers do not make their appointed date for the Three Examinations, they will be fined 10 RMB a day. We have spoken with many mothers; not one of them wants to go to a gynecological clinic four times a year for a uterine checkup.

Furthermore, women are forced to carry an introduction letter written by their village’s One Child Policy supervisor whenever they travel. Those who travel to foreign lands must first report to a local One Child Policy supervisor for the Three Examinations, and then mail the results back to their own villages. If the village commission office does not receive the test results, a large fine will be imposed upon the family of the woman.

One can imagine the limitations that the quarterly examinations impose on women; their life-giving capacities, travel, and even their most intimate relationship between husband and wife are all controlled by the government. It can be said that until China’s women reach menopause, they are confined like sows by the fence of forced birth control, controlled and monitored by the government with the sole purpose of not allowing them to have children.

Truthfully, mothers are given no respect in China; their wombs are the property of the Communist regime, raised like livestock with their every use subject to approval. Mothers are required to keep a record of their uterine activities, including the date they put their rings in and the type of ring used, when their periods come each month and duration of their period, and the date on which their child was conceived. To the Communist Party, every mother is a suspected criminal and the Three Examinations are ways to stop the mother from committing the crime—it is a precaution against future motherhood.

In a way, enforced wearing of the contraceptive ring is like putting shackles on women—or rather, like putting tracking devices on them so that they may be watched and monitored like animals. Women cannot be touched and their men cannot display any interest. The ring guards the mother’s uterus, representing the nation’s power, and, as decided by the law, the ring is the nation’s defender of that power. It lies deep within the woman’s vagina, not only killing the husband’s sperm but also providing the One Child Policy workers with a key to that ring.

If someone dares defy the law and removes the ring, it becomes proof of a crime as severe as murder. The perpetrator will be punished immediately. We interviewed women living on boats on the Guang Dong (Guang Xi River), the majority of whom have removed their rings. They have become escaped criminals ever since, living in constant fear of being caught and punished. Imagine a baby who has to hide inside its mother’s womb for nine months before it can secretly be born into a society far more dangerous than the womb, then watch its mother face cruel punishment, jail time and heavy fines. And when this child grows up, he or she will have to live under the restrictions of the One Child Policy as well, and will be forced to live a life of fear and unfairness.

In November 2008 we took a long-distance bus trip to Bo Bai County in Guang Xi to investigate the One Child Policy. Upon entering the county borders, a large advertisement for the One Child Policy said: “The One Child Policy services create families so that every village and every household can blossom!” There are even One Child Policy slogans on both sides of traffic signs with blue background and white text. It’s like passing through a bizarre One Child Policy road.

We visited small towns in the Bo Bi Xian County: Shuang Wang and Sha Po.

To protest the imposition of the Three Examinations on women in Bo Bai Xian County (in particular the fines and penalties for children that exceed the One Child Policy limit), the people there organized the largest uprising since the Tiananmen Square demonstrations. More than 50,000 people from the county surrounded and destroyed six government office buildings in the villages and smashed the concrete roads in order to obstruct police cars. There were at least seven deaths, including two police officers who were beaten to death by the rebellious masses and five student demonstrators who were trampled to death. More than 200 people and 100 students were captured and jailed.

What is more, the incident exposed the corruption of the local government, which had used the policy penalties as their own income. Prior to the rebellion, the county’s official Website stated that “the entire county has provided more than 5,800 men to the labor force, produced more than 200 cars, tied the tubes for the county’s 17,000 women, performed abortions and installed contraceptive rings, and imposed [One Child] policy fines that reach up to 7.88 million RMB.”(Note: This content was subsequently deleted from the Website.)

In order to investigate the factors leading up to the rebellion, we questioned local barbers, photographers, cab drivers, street peddlers, restaurant workers and hotel personnel, etc., and found that there were a few main points. The factors that these people

resented most greatly were the corruption of policy personnel, the fact that the government uses One Child Policy penalties to accumulate wealth, and the unfairness of suddenly enforcing policy rules very strictly after 10 years of leniency.

This last point is one that peasants and farmers repeatedly complain about most bitterly. Previously the One Child policy was not enforced very strictly in Bo Bai County; families with two, three and even up to five children were not uncommon. In those days offending parents could pay off policy personnel with a few hundred RMB. Now, those who exceed the policy limit are forced to pay a fine—but now that their “illegal” sons and daughters are already grown up and attending junior high school, the parents refuse to pay more money. To deal with the villagers’ refusal to pay up, policy enforcers organize third-class county cadres and policemen into a large military unit, marching into towns and letting no family escape from investigations of policy offenses. They imposed 1000 RMB fines on women who do not make their Three Examination appointment and had the courts of law enforce that payment. They also used an extreme course of action, the “One Ring, Two Tie” procedure, in which they force (by binding) a woman to go to the hospital, where a ring is inserted and, in addition, a tubal ligation is performed (a surgical procedure in which the fallopian tubes are cut, clamped, blocked, or tied to prevent the woman’s eggs from reaching her uterus; the sperm is also blocked from traveling along the tube to meet the egg).

Ever since March 1, 2007, a One Child Policy leadership group established by Bobai County’s policy personnel has raided the houses of extremely poor families and villages, tearing down the meager establishments and destroying possessions. Peasants began to hide in the mountains and along the lake shores. More than 250 mothers were captured and arrested at a reservoir near the town of Jiangning and taken to a hospital. There pregnant women were given an abortion shot, women who were not pregnant yet had a contraceptive ring inserted, and those with two or more children had their fallopian tubes cut off surgically.

In the small town of Yingqiao, male villagers and middle school students found this to be the last straw. They rushed into the homes of One Child Policy personnel and smashed their belongings. Afterwards they escaped to the mountains, but were eventually surrounded by more than 300 police officers, and 13 of the villagers were arrested and sent to prison. Especially in the town of Shuangwang near Guangdong, many female villagers who were familiar with the area escaped to Pubei County and Lianjiang City in Guangdong, where they were chased by potential captors sent from Bobai County. The husbands and elderly relatives who were unable to escape with the women were taken hostage by policy personnel, and even larger fines were imposed upon them.

The uprising in Bobai County was defeated, and the rebellious villagers were forced to pay a heavy price: Some older mothers agreed to have their tubes tied in order to beg the government to release their sons from imprisonment, and some women were even forced to undergo tubal ligation three times. Many people were stripped of their homes. Policy personnel took away valuables like electric appliances, farming tools, iron framed beds, aluminum window panes, pigs, chickens, cows, and sheep, while goods of little value such as pots, pans and teapots were all smashed. Many villagers took their sons and daughters to spend the nights in the mountain forests, where many became very ill. Countless families were broken up. Like the aftermath of the Tiananmen Square incident, rebellion was once again resurrected in the villages.

The Chinese government has used inhumane methods to implement its One Child Policy. It defies human rights. It is uncivilized and barbarous. This sort of behavior must be condemned by humanity because every human being is born of a mother. Mothers should not be disgraced and humiliated by any government as they are by the Chinese government.

These are the findings of our extensive investigation into the Three Examinations. The department charged with enforcing the One Child Policy is gradually becoming more secretive, especially after the central authorities sent down orders to keep all work confidential. All the people that we interviewed and any exact locations have been concealed for the sake of their safety, which the reader will surely understand.

MR. SMITH. Chai Ling, thank you again, not just for translating, but for being such a tremendous leader in your own right, and this testimony, the three examinations, is like what Reggie Littlejohn has brought forth, blows apart the myth that somehow, the forced abortion policy, the one child per couple policy is abating. It is actually getting worse, and with the sale of individuals, children, babies, whether it be for adoption or for some other abuse, is something that we have to focus and bring the light of scrutiny on, and thank you for this.

MS. CHAI. In addition, a quick addition, because of Jiang's work on women's rights in China, also dealing with missing children, those sold children are sometimes as sold labor slaves or sex slaves, and they are fortunate if they can be sold for adoption.

MR. SMITH. Thank you.

I would like to now introduce our final panelist in Panel 1, and that is Toy Reid, who is a Senior Research Associate at the Congressional-Executive Commission on China, where he has done groundbreaking research on population planning issues. As the ranking member of that commission, it has been a real joy to have the benefit of his scholarly research, so Toy, please proceed.

MR. REID. Thank you, Congressman Smith, for the privilege to speak before the Commission today. I will make brief remarks but request that the population planning section that I drafted for the 2009 report be submitted for the record.

MR. SMITH. Without objection, so ordered.

MR. REID. Thank you. The subject matter that brings us together is an important one, one that sometimes gets neglected in discussions of human rights in China. 2009 marks 30 years since the Chinese government first introduced its system of population and family planning controls. This system was canonized as a "fundamental state policy" in 1982, and codified as national law in 2002. China's population policy today has elements of both change and continuity.

The widest reaching change has been the easing of birth limits imposed on couples in rural areas. As of 2007, 19 of China's 31 provinces, accounting for 53 percent of the population, allow rural residents to have a second child if their first child is a girl. Most women in urban areas are still limited to bearing one child, though several municipalities are now allowing younger couples in which both spouses hail from one-child households to have two children.

Despite the introduction of these less stringent regulations, troubling elements of the population planning policy also persist. I wish I could report that coercive measures are a thing of the past, but official Chinese government sources that I have analyzed in my work at the CCC indicate otherwise. I will begin my discussion at the less aggressive end of the scale of coercive measures. There, Chinese authorities employ heavy fines, as were just mentioned, and other financial penalties against violators of the population planning policy.

Officials refer to these fines as "social compensation fees," which for many couples pose a dilemma between undergoing an unwanted abortion and incurring potentially overwhelming financial costs. In November 2008, for example, the Shanxi People's Congress amended the province's family planning regulations to impose stricter standards for social compensation fees. For couples who have a second out-of-plan child, Shanxi now assesses a fine equal to 20 percent of the couple's combined income one per year for seven years.

If a couple has a third child, the fine is levied annually at 40 percent of combined income for a 14-year period. Many localities are now placing marks against a family's financial credit record for their failure to pay social compensation fees. In February of 2009, the Ganzhou municipal government in Jiangxi Province established a collection management program which stipulates that violators who refuse to pay the fines should be added to a credit "blacklist" in China's banking system.

At least one county in Hubei Province has begun to deny retirement benefits to teachers who exceed birth limits. Enforcement of the population planning policy pits neighbors, friends and family against one another, as many localities offer monetary incentives to informants who report violators to the authorities. In March 2009, the Beijing Municipal Population and Family Planning Commission began offering rewards to informants who report out-of-plan pregnancies and extramarital pregnancies.

In July, Yangxin County in Shandong Province announced rewards as high as 3,000 yuan for citizen informants. The most invasive forms of coercion used to enforce birth limits, forced abortion and forced sterilization, remain commonplace in many areas of China, as our other witnesses have testified to. The population planning regulations of at least 18 of China's 31 provincial-level jurisdictions permit officials to take steps to ensure that birth quotas are not exceeded.

In practice, these steps can include forced abortion and forced sterilization. In some cases, local officials coerce abortions even in the third trimester of pregnancy. "Termination of pregnancy" is explicitly required if a pregnancy does not conform with regulations in eight provinces. In 10 other provinces, population planning officials are authorized to take "remedial measures" to deal with out-of-plan pregnancies.

In 2009, the Commission analyzed official reports from local governments in over a third of China's 31 provincial-level jurisdictions, and we found that the term "remedial measures," or "bujiu cuoshi" in Chinese, is used synonymously with compulsory abortion. I will now provide examples of language derived from government reports that refer to abortion as an official policy instrument. In November 2008, circular issued in Xuzhou municipality in Jiangsu Province declared a "month of concentrated corrective activities" for family planning officials, stressed that officials must "avoid going through the motions" and should instead "resolutely implement abortion and other remedial measures, strictly standardize the birth policy, adopt remedial measures for each and every out-of-plan pregnancy, and reliably prevent out-of-plan births."

In Yunnan's Yanjin County, authorities developed a plan for 2009 that outlined abortion targets for specific groups: "Strictly prohibit the birth of multiple children; for women who have multiple out-of-plan children and become pregnant again, the abortion rate must reach 100 percent; for women who have two out-of-plan children

and become pregnant again, the abortion rate must exceed 90 percent; for women who have one out-of-plan child and become pregnant again, the abortion rate must exceed 85 percent."

A June 2009 report from Jiujiang County in Jiangxi Province plainly stated, "abortions must be performed on all individuals with unplanned pregnancies within the allotted time period to ensure the birth policy compliance rate reaches the standard." Some local governments specifically target migrant workers for forced abortions. In April 2009, authorities in Jinyun County in Zhejiang Province drafted an implementation plan for a month-long family planning campaign involving door-to-door inspections.

When migrants with out-of-plan pregnancies are discovered, officials are instructed to "promptly report to higher authorities and resolutely implement remedial measures. The implementation rate for remedial measures must reach 100 percent." In Kunming, the capital of Yunnan Province, businesses that employ migrants are required to report out-of-plan pregnancies to the authorities. If the worker fails to have an abortion after receiving formal written "notification" to do so from family planning officials, authorities can deduct a fine directly from her wages.

After 15 days, the government can impose an additional fine for each day that passes that she does not "take remedial measures to terminate the pregnancy." Finally, it is important to note how some provinces link job promotion with an official's ability to meet population planning targets, thus providing a powerful structural incentive for officials to employ coercive measures. For example, in January of this year, Wuyishan County in Fujian Province published a "family planning responsibility manual" that detailed a point system for performance evaluations of township and village officials.

Officials received 15 points for completing tubal ligation targets for the year and 10 points for meeting IUD targets. Five points are added for each mid- to late-term abortion that an official oversees, and two points for each first trimester abortion. The same number of points is deducted for each child born out-of-plan. As long as such linkages exist between career advancement of local officials and the use of forced abortion and sterilization, coercion is certain to remain a prominent feature of China's population and family planning system. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Reid follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF TOY REID, PROFESSIONAL STAFF MEMBER, CONGRESSIONAL-EXECUTIVE COMMISSION ON CHINA

I would like to thank Co-Chairman Wolf and Representative Smith for the privilege to speak before the Commission today. I will make brief remarks, but request that the population planning section that I drafted for the 2009 CECC Annual Report is submitted for the record.

The subject matter that brings us together is an important one and one that sometimes gets neglected in discussions of human rights in China. 2009 marks 30 years since the Chinese government first introduced its system of population and family planning controls. This system was canonized as a "fundamental state policy" in 1982, and codified as national law in 2002. The government's original goal in pursuing this policy was to "bring the population into balance with social economic development, resources, and the environment." China's population planning policy today has elements of both change and continuity. The widest reaching change has been the easing of birth limits imposed on couples in rural areas. As of 2007, 19 of China's 31 provinces—accounting for 53.6 percent of China's population—allow rural residents to have a second child if their first child is a girl. Most women in urban areas are still limited to bearing one child, though several municipalities are now allowing younger couples in which both spouses hail from one-child households to have two children.

Despite the introduction of these less stringent regulations, troubling elements of the population planning policy also persist. I wish I could report that coercive measures are a thing of the past, but official Chinese government sources that I have analyzed in my work at the CECC indicate otherwise.

I will begin my discussion at the less aggressive end of the scale of coercive measures. There, Chinese authorities employ heavy fines and other financial penalties against violators of the population planning policy. Officials refer to these fines as "social compensation fees," which for many couples pose a dilemma between undergoing an unwanted abortion and incurring potentially overwhelming financial costs. In November 2008, for example, the Shanxi People's Congress amended the province's family planning regulations to impose stricter standards for social compensation fees. For couples who have a second "out-of-plan" child, Shanxi now assesses a fine equal to 20 percent of the couple's combined income once per year for seven years. If a couple has a third child, the fine is levied annually at 40 percent of combined income for a 14-year period. Many localities are now placing marks against a family's financial credit record for their failure to pay social compensation fees. In February 2009, the Ganzhou municipal government in Jiangxi province established a "collection management program" for social compensation fees, which stipulates that violators who refuse to pay the fines should be added to a credit "blacklist" in China's banking system. At least one county in Hubei

province has begun to deny retirement benefits to teachers who exceed birth limits.

Enforcement of the population planning policy pits neighbors, friends, and family against one another, as many localities offer monetary incentives to informants who report violators to the authorities. In March 2009, the Beijing Municipal Population and Family Planning Commission began offering rewards to informants who report “out-of-plan” pregnancies and extramarital pregnancies. In July, Yangxin county authorities in Shandong province announced rewards as high as 3,000 yuan (US\$439) for citizen informants.

The most invasive forms of coercion used to enforce birth limits—forced abortion and forced sterilization—remain commonplace in many areas of China. The population planning regulations of at least 18 of China’s 31 provincial-level jurisdictions permit officials to take steps to ensure that birth quotas are not exceeded; in practice, these steps can include forced abortion and forced sterilization. In some cases, local officials coerce abortions even in the third trimester of pregnancy. “Termination of pregnancy” is explicitly required if a pregnancy does not conform with regulations in eight provinces. In 10 other provinces, population planning officials are authorized to take “remedial measures” to deal with “out-of-plan” pregnancies. In 2009, the Commission analyzed official reports from local governments in over a third of China’s 31 provincial-level jurisdictions and found that the term “remedial measures” (*bujiu cuoshi*) is used synonymously with compulsory abortion.

I will now provide examples of language from government reports that refer to abortion as an official policy instrument. In November 2008, a circular issued in Xuzhou municipality, Jiangsu province declared a “month of concentrated corrective activities” for family planning officials, stressed that officials must “avoid just going through the motions” and should instead “resolutely implement abortion and other remedial measures, strictly standardize the birth policy, adopt remedial measures for each and every out-of-plan pregnancy, and reliably prevent out-of-plan births.” In Yunnan’s Yanjin county, authorities developed a plan for 2009 that outlined abortion targets for specific groups: “strictly prohibit the birth of multiple children; for women who have multiple out-of-plan children and become pregnant again, the abortion rate must reach 100 percent; for women who have two out-of-plan children and become pregnant again, the abortion rate must exceed 90 percent; for women who have one out-of-plan child and become pregnant again, the abortion rate must exceed 85 percent.” A June 2009 report from the Jiujiang county government in Jiangxi province plainly stated: “abortions must be performed on all individuals with unplanned pregnancies within the allotted time period to ensure the birth policy compliance rate reaches the standard.” Additional language from government reports is contained in the excerpt from the CECC Annual Report submitted for record.

Some local governments specifically target migrant workers for forced abortions. In April 2009, authorities in Jinyun county, Zhejiang province, drafted an implementation plan for a month-long family planning campaign involving door-to-door inspections. When migrants with out-of-plan pregnancies are discovered, officials are instructed to “promptly report to higher authorities and resolutely implement remedial measures; the implementation rate for remedial measures must reach 100 percent.” In Kunming, the capital of Yunnan province, businesses that employ migrants are required to report out-of-plan pregnancies to the authorities. If the worker fails to have an abortion after receiving formal written “notification” to do so from family planning officials, authorities can deduct a fine directly from her wages. After 15 days, the government can impose an additional fine for each day that passes that she does not “take remedial measures to terminate the pregnancy.”

Some provinces link job promotion with an official’s ability to meet population planning targets, thus providing a powerful structural incentive for officials to employ coercive measures. For example, in January 2009, Wuyishan county in Fujian province published a “family planning responsibility manual” that detailed a point system for performance evaluations of township and village officials. Officials receive 15 points for completing tubal ligation targets for the year and 10 points for meeting IUD targets. Five points are added for each mid-to-late term abortion that an official oversees and two points for each first-trimester abortion. The same number of points is deducted for each child born out-of-plan. As long as such linkages exist between career advancement for local officials and the use of forced abortion and sterilization, coercion is certain to remain a prominent feature of China’s population and family planning system.

MR. SMITH. Toy, thank you very much for your scholarly insights and for your determination to make sure it gets where it ought to be, and the reports that the Commission puts out every year, and I thank you for writing that and for advising all of us on the China Executive Commission, as you have done so well. Let me just ask a few questions, and I know that the hearing, with the press conference, has been long. We do want to get to our second panel, and all of your testimonies have been exhaustive and very comprehensive and I salute you for that, but I do have just a couple of questions.

Starting with Mr. Jiang, you made a very profound statement in your testimony that the victims have no one to appeal to, and since I got involved in this issue back around 1983, I have been shocked and dismayed by how, not just in China, but throughout the world, there has been so little interest, concern, compassion, empathy, for the victims of forced abortion, both mother and baby, and men who want desperately to protect their wives and then are unable to and often suffer as well.

Ms. Kadeer reminded us that China has ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. It has a panel of experts that promote abortion and promote other things, but to the best of my ability to discern, have been AWOL, absent without leave, as we say, silent about forced

abortion in China for these many years, and their experts convene frequently, but where is China being held to account by the expert treaty body for their crimes against women?

In like manner, the U.N. Human Rights Commission -- Council now; it used to be called the Commission -- I frequently would go to Geneva for the annual meetings of the Human Rights Commission before it matriculated into the Human Rights Council, and found it hypocritical in extreme that virtually all of the focus of that commission was on Israel, tiny, small Israel, for its alleged abuses, greatly amplified by some hatemongers, when simultaneously, China would get no real focus at all, and that the Chinese diplomatic corps and their foreign policy apparatus would buy off nations with foreign aid to be silent or to abstain on resolutions that would be proffered by the United States, sometimes with the European Union members joining in.

So they get off scot-free. To this date, the Chinese government has a seat and is in good standing with the Human Rights Council, and evades all real scrutiny. At one particular meeting where the Chinese ambassador a couple of years ago -- and Ambassador Williamson was our delegation lead then in Geneva -- I raised a number of questions about forced abortion, and do you know how they handled it? They shut down the press conference.

Rather than answer any questions and be held to any scrutiny, as they ought to be, they just turned off the mic and walked out after making some derogatory remark towards me. So your point is well-taken. If in China it is only you and a few others who bravely raise the cases of forced abortion, why is it -- any of the panelists might want to speak to this -- does the UNFPA, the U.N. Population Fund, aid and abet and whitewash these despicable crimes against women?

Why is it that it is treated with such kid gloves by the international community? Where is the European Union? Frankly, where is the Obama Administration? So if any of you would like to speak to that. Obviously, hope springs eternal. The reason for this hearing's timing is to appeal to our President to raise the issue. Whatever past is past, you know, the silence that we have seen, the complicity by acquiescing, and even the enabling that we have seen, hopefully we turn that page, but the time is now.

But can any of you give any insight as to why -- I know, Harry Wu, you have been very frustrated by this lack of concern and empathy with the suffering people of China. You know, we tried to get C-SPAN here. They found other things more important in their editorial judgment. Thankfully, there have been a few reporters here, but this message has to get out, and it is about time this government, executive as well as legislative, step up to the plate and treat this as it is, the gravest violation of women's rights in all of human history.

So if any of you would like to touch on that issue, why this conspiracy of silence?

MR. EBERSTADT. If I might, Congressman, I can tell you something that isn't exactly a top secret. At the United Nations Population Fund and in other parts of the international population community, the ideological mindset is very much crafted by the notion that overpopulation is the great challenge facing humanity in the future, and people will sometimes turn a blind eye to abuses in the service of what is seen as being a greater good, human beings just being a sort of instrumentality in this grander program.

I can also tell you something that may be somewhat more informative, which is that my colleagues in China who are demographic researchers do not have such a different view of the situation from the one that I presented to you. Among trained demographers and population specialists in China, increasingly, if not a majority of assessments seem to be that the program is causing much greater difficulties than it could possibly be solving, and many of China's leading demographers have privately sent their own recommendations that the program be reviewed, which is code language for scrapped.

You can see what sort of impact their recommendations have made, but that is the expert assessment increasingly within China itself.

MR. JING. In my opinion, even though in the international arena there are people speaking out for the victims of human rights in China, I feel that this is not enough. I feel that the victims in China should get it together and continue to fight for their human rights. Now, as we look at these many cases, as we just mentioned, it is not that China in the past was better than now. It was because in the past, there was not enough media exposure to this type of violations and human rights violations.

In order to protect human rights in China, it is reasonable that we expect a maturity of the citizenship in

China. There are positive developments, given the fact that there are these human rights defenders, human rights attorneys speaking out and defending the rights for these victims. This did not happen before. We hope that the international community will continue to support the development within Chinese citizens.

It is my concern that in recent years, the support for the human rights funds within the United States government significantly reduced, and this fund was transferred to other capacities, more official capacities. We appeal to the United States that the future of China is its citizens. Thank you.

MR. SMITH. Thank you.

MS. KADEER. After China began to implement the family planning policies in 1979, basically, women under Chinese rule became criminal suspects because just for becoming pregnant or having an additional child out of China's quota system, and also their system of course were just aborted by the Chinese authorities. By the abortion doctors, they are treated as -- the destiny of all these children out-of-quota is just death, basically. As a result we know millions of people, millions of children have been killed, but in the past three decades the hope was not so much U.N., of course U.N. plays a big role, but the United States.

The people in China, Uyghurs, Tibetans or Chinese, all believe that the U.S. could help change the situation on the ground, but what is disappointing is of course the downgrading of the Obama Administration of human rights. During her first visit, Secretary Clinton basically said global warming and the financial crisis dominate the agenda, while human rights and other things should be on the side, and this is really disappointing news because people in China hope U.S. can protect their rights, whereas U.S. is no longer interested in those rights.

So from her point of view, downgrading human rights is really a huge mistake on the part of the Obama Administration, so the Obama Administration should actually upgrade the human rights and prioritize human rights in its relations with China, and in terms of the U.N. Population Fund, and we are not sure at the moment U.S. still continues to fund the U.N. Population Fund. If that is the case, U.S. should stop funding U.N. Population Fund because that organization supports China's one-child policy and is sort of indirectly responsible for all these abortions going on in China. Thank you.

MR. WU. I want to follow that the Chinese lawyers say about financial and the American support the Chinese dissidents to speak out. A couple of years ago, there was a bill from Nancy Pelosi and Frank Wolf in Foreign Aid supporting the Chinese dissidents to speak out. The money was increased to 1 million, 2 million, a couple of million dollars, but unfortunately, the last two years, finally become zero, not any support. It is confined into nothing.

About 10 years ago, I was in Rochester College of Technology to give a speech. I met a former CEO from Eastman Kodak. Because according to Chinese birth control means one-child policy, if you violate the policy, you will be fired, fired from the party, fired from the company, and that means many women lose their jobs, and I asked the former CEO how you handled the women if working for Eastman Kodak factory inside China.

She said, I don't know. I said, how come you don't know? Yeah, I don't know, I don't care. I just want to see the products in good quality on time, and that is it. But the working forces, it means the women it violates, whatever, is controlled by the Chinese so-called Communist Union, they replace the workers frequently whenever they want. So today China become a major labor force country in the world. You never hear any trouble from the labor force.

There are no strikes, no arguments, because the labor force controlled by the government. So that is why, American entrepreneur, if you go to China, first of all, we have to meet the Chinese government officers, Communist members, but they control. They control the land. They control the labor force. Okay, so we have to realize that American business inside China is deeply involved with Communists. So that is why in this area, in the business area in the China issue, Americans mostly are very quiet.

They don't want to talk about human rights. They want to just avoid it, to keep it away. This is a basic problem.

MR. SMITH. Well, as Annie Jing Zhang said in her testimony, it is not just the land, as you say, and everything else. It is their wombs. She said, mothers are given no respect in China. Their wombs are the property of the Communist regime, raised like livestock with their very use subject to approval. That is a dictatorship that is beyond anything any of us can imagine, and I would like to ask you, if I could, and Chai Ling as well, in talking about Bobai and the uprising to the three examinations that occurred, 50,000 people as

you pointed out, the largest uprising since Tiananmen Square, yet that got very little if no coverage here in the United States or in Europe or perhaps anywhere else.

Why is that and what can you tell us further about that, including the 200 people and 100 students who are still jailed? Are they still jailed?

MS. CHAI. Well, Congressman Smith, I am deeply honored that you are the one and the very few force right now really have consistently cared about China's human rights and pressing the issue, and there is no word that can express how grateful I am as activist and victim of China and continuing hoping to bring freedom, peace to China, so I am thankful for your consistent effort. The reality is, given China's past 20 years practice, less groups, less people, less politicians care about, are willing to talk about or do anything about it, including the media outlet, and I think these are result of several factors.

One, when I looked back, when I gathered all the facts, more information about Tiananmen massacre, one thing I learned, which again, this has never been shown to the mainstream American media yet, is the Chinese government in approaching the days of the June 4 massacre, they have done very thorough job in terms of anticipating and studying what is the foreign media's reaction to their action, what is the foreign government's reaction to their action, what are they going to do about it, and when, where and how must more methods even kill people, and do they use the special bullets to create the massive injury and casualty.

And they used tanks when the whole thing was completely unnecessary just to get the people out, the students out of the Tiananmen Square. You saw Fang Zheng, who was run over by the tanks when the students and I were already leaving, withdrawing from the Square peacefully. Their whole strategy is very simple. They want to use absolute brutal force, terrorize the nation, to kill 200,000 people in exchange for 20 years of so-called stability, and they believe as they have done that, the foreign media, the foreign government can scream bloody murder for a few more years and they don't care.

And they said, as long as we opened up China to foreign country again for economic activity, we, China, offer such wealth, opportunity, and we are such a piece of fat meat, everybody want to grab a piece of it and they are going to shut up regarding human rights. Well, we did, and that is a policy they continued for the past 20 years. They are to a large degree successful, and then they have conducted methodical media campaign. They call them soft campaigns.

We have observed, investigated and accordingly shown how they systematically buy off independent internet outlet where this kind of information can be spread out and controlled. Certain human rights activist organizations were no longer vocal. They no longer monitor, chase what had happened in China, the rest to make sure bring the foreign media. What they do is gather report, write reports, and the funding to the human rights activists, as Mr. Wu has mentioned, are decreasing substantially, and more and more media outlet are being controlled or invested or advertised, supported, in many ways, bought off.

So that is a deep concern, is the truth really further, further buried down in that situation, and what concerned me when I first came out from China, I was very tormented because I felt like when I was at Tiananmen Square, we were told, we waited until last hour because somehow there was a rumor saying the U.S. government would intervene if the Chinese government is there to kill us. We waited, we waited, we waited. Nothing happened.

I spent nine months in hiding up until I finally came over to this country, and the first thing I did is come to Washington despite my health, and testify, and I got some care and support, but not enough. I went to see a U.S. officer who was in charge of the U.S. policy to China. I said, sir, please help me understand why, and he said, well, we don't care. I said excuse me, sir, what are you saying? He said, we do not care. This government does not care. And he is a very senior ranking officer, and I guess he was helpful to tell me the truth, and that was helpful, enlightening in a way, even though it is all disappointing, because the U.S. government did not believe probably profoundly that China's human rights is American human rights.

I think that is the message that will sooner or later come to home when China, U.S. become the most intensely together so-called traditional partnership, that China's value system, how they violate human rights, how human lives are not worth anything, how they are just property of the state. It will come into our life, will take our liberty. I believe that day, that day of heart awakening will come, but right now we are in the days of darkness. It is just hard, and thank you for your continued effort and support.

MR. SMITH. Well, thank you, and thank you for bringing so much to light on this three examinations. It is almost unknown here on Capitol Hill. I mean, the degradation gets worse and worse, and I would also point out, you mentioned there was some hope that the U.S. would somehow intervene. The Hungarians thought that. Many others have thought that in the past, regrettably, but at the very least, we should use our voice. We should use any linkage with trade or other tangibles that the Chinese or any other dictatorship might find persuasive.

So I think we miss a debt when we muffle and stifle our own voice, which we have done repeatedly, both sides of the aisle, since Tiananmen Square. It was politically correct to stand with Chai Ling and with others while doing very little substantively to advance the cause of human rights, and you know, the hypocrisy is numbing, just like the brutality is numbing.

Ms. Littlejohn, did you want to answer, or not? I thought you were stepping up to -- let me just ask one final question again because of the time. I have a dozen questions, but, the impact on Chinese families, Mr. Eberstadt, you mentioned the east German model and just how, the extremism. There has been at least one book written, Barren Branches, which suggests a restive male population could lead to war, and so the demographic nightmarish scenarios, the brave new world, as I think you put it, does raise some questions that I think too few people are touching on.

If you could elaborate a bit on what did happen in Germany, and secondly, one Chinese demographer -- and I would agree. I have read some of the Chinese demographers who have sounded the alarm bell, raised red flags, and yet nobody seems to be listening. One of them said by 2020, some 40 million men will not be able to find wives because of the gendercide that has occurred since 1979. Those women are dead. Those girl children were killed.

Could you speak to that, if you would, because as Ms. Littlejohn pointed out, the nexus with forced abortion and one child per couple and sex trafficking and bride selling is profound, and yet underappreciated even by our own government, and certainly the ASEAN countries and others who are in proximity to China need to be watching out for the theft of their women through sex trafficking rings and the like, but if both of you could touch on that.

And finally, and I will ask one final question. I have many more, but one more: The World Health Organization study that many of us have cited, 500 women per day who commit suicide, I have asked myself in China on several trips that I have taken, women who have been hurt by the forced abortion, the sorrow, the almost guilt because they are unable to protect their unborn child, even though it was through no fault of their own, and the mental anguish, the clinical depression, we know that as a result of abortion, even in a country like the United States, and there have been several studies including one in New Zealand, one among the Nordic countries, that found that clinical depression doubles, sometimes even triples because of abortion, and that is not coerced abortion.

We know that the impact on subsequent children, I just came across several new studies that show that increase in low birth weight among subsequent children when there is one abortion goes up by 35 percent, two or more abortions, up to 93 percent for pre-term babies. The leading cause of mental and motor retardation is prematurity. So it seems to me that China is going to, and is experiencing big increases in pre-term births, plus depression among its women manifesting itself in the extreme when actual suicide does occur.

Why aren't the social scientists, you know, the academics in the U.S. who would love to do that kind of thing in China, why aren't they looking at the harsh reality of what it is doing, that is to say the one child per couple policy, to women in China who are suffering? They are the walking wounded, and so are their subsequent children, and it seems just this panel and a few others are concerned about that. Any of you who would like to take that up, but starting with Mr. Eberstadt.

MR. EBERSTADT. Just briefly on the question of east Germany and the future of unmarried men in China, in eastern Germany, since unification, there has been a migration of more educated, more qualified women out of the new federal states, the former East Germany, into other areas of Germany where there may be more opportunities. This is the cause of the gender imbalance that has developed in eastern Germany, and in the areas where there are the most unmarried men, there is, as I mentioned, also this tendency towards more extremist voting patterns.

Obviously, some of the extremist voters are not these unmarried men, but it is part of the atmosphere

which develops in that sort of a circumstance. It is perhaps possible to think of different sorts of social arrangements that might be able to create social tranquility in a China where growing numbers of men have no future in married family life, but that would seem to be a little bit more complicated given a Confucian tradition where harmony and metaphysics are seen as comporting with the continuation of the family line through the agency of the male, the married male and the family line.

It may be possible to do, but it might take a little bit more inventiveness, and it is not clear that a government can snap its fingers and spontaneously create the new norms and ways of thinking that would be required for this. As far as the question of this tidal wave of unmarriageable men, the best Chinese demographers whose works I have followed, and include some people working at Peking University and elsewhere, who have tried to project or model out China's demographic future for the next several decades, their work suggests, even with fairly, we might say, optimistic assumptions, that at least 20 percent of China's young men will end up never married in this future 20 years, 25 years, 30 years from now, and as I said earlier, that is the science fiction portion of the program.

How do we imagine the storyline in which the conclusion is, this had no effect at all?

MR. SMITH. What does 20 percent translate into actual number of men?

MR. EBERSTADT. Well, of course, it depends on each birth cohort, but we are talking about tens and tens of millions of men, going on for decades, going on for decades, because this has already been set in motion. The marriage crisis 25 years from now is being experienced in the cradle in China today.

MR. JIANG. I am sorry that I am not exactly a social scientist. We know that China is not a free country, so even to do scholarly research would require a certain level of freedom. Once China adopts a particular policy, everybody has to support that particular policy. Any questioning would be oppressed. The government controls the resources. In order to conduct certain research, the scholars would have to get the funding from the government in order to do that.

That is why a lot of so-called experts do not speak the truth. They have certain interests, and these interests were held in the hands of the government. So right now, as China still has this one-child policy, there is no way that people could question that policy. Thank you.

MR. SMITH. Ms. Littlejohn.

MS. LITTLEJOHN. Yes, I would like to respond to your question regarding female suicide and its link to forced abortion, and as we have mentioned, China has by far the highest female suicide rate in the world. It is the only country in the world that has more women than men committing suicide. Three times the number of women as men kill themselves, and it is five times the international average, and I do believe that this is connected to the one-child experience of forced abortion.

Something that comes through in two of the three documents that I have submitted is the link between abortion and funding of the family planning centers. That is in this "China Best Practices, Infanticide: What If the Infant is Still Alive After Induced Labor?" One of the OB/GYNs talks about how he or she is receiving pressure to perform more abortions because it results in monetary gain for their family planning center.

And then in this other one, "New Evidence Regarding China's One-Child Policy: Forced Abortion and Infanticide in the Course of Family Planning," this document is 40 pages long and there are some really lengthy and detailed case studies in here where women talk about the experience of not only, you know, the coercive being dragged out of their homes and having their wombs punctured by these long needles, but the agony of stealing a child that they have completely bonded with who could be up to the ninth month of pregnancy, struggling and dying from having poison injected into its brain.

To me, that is an unimaginable horror, because it is something that is happening inside the body of the woman, and then, as you mentioned in the testimony that I believe we are going to have today, that sometimes the way that these fetuses are extracted is beyond a nightmare of babies being cut apart with scissors and extracted piece by piece with the mother being completely conscious and not even having anesthetic. Now, of course, nobody can be allowed to go into China and actually do a study of the connection between abortions and suicide because the Chinese Communist Party will not allow anyone to gather that kind of information, but one can only imagine, I can only imagine how I would have felt if I had been grabbed out of my house in the middle of the night and dragged down by my government and had been forced to abort my child.

Now, one of the differences between China and the United States is that in the United States where we have elective abortion, people have post-abortive counseling because even where an abortion is elective, which is not as traumatic as being forced, okay, there is still a lot of counseling, therapy, religious healing services that you can go to. In China, it is the exact opposite. You have a forced abortion, you have to pay for it, okay, and there is no counseling at all. So these women are left bereft.

Not only that, there is a story in here about a woman who tried to escape the forced abortion and her father was taken and beaten for days and finally somebody went to her and said, look, if you do not give yourself up for an abortion, your father will be killed. So she then went and had the abortion and then came home after having had this horrific abortion experience to be with her father, who was also recovering and in a state of moaning trying to recover from the severe beating he had received.

To say that this is unrelated to the female suicide rate makes no sense.

MR. SMITH. I want to thank our extraordinary panel of witnesses for your Herculean efforts on behalf of human rights in China in general, and the victims of forced abortion, past, present, and God forbid, but likely to happen in the future, and for their children and for their families. This record will be very widely disseminated to members of Congress, to the executive branch, to parliamentarians around the world, because this remains, this terrible barbaric policy remains enabled by indifference, which is what we have seen all these years, and you have provided unbelievable -- very believable and credible, but extraordinary evidence so that we can hopefully combat these crimes against humanity. So thank you so very, very much.

I would like to now ask our second, and she will be brought in momentarily. We will provide an ability for her to keep her anonymity, but I will introduce her as we are setting up this information. Her name is Wujian. She will testify about the personal tragedy of being forced to undergo an abortion. Wujian is not her real name, so the only thing I can say about her is that she is a very, very brave woman. She is here today to speak for the millions, tens of millions, really, of Chinese women who have been similarly violated, and out of love for the child that was taken from her, she is here to give her testimony.

The Chinese government's crime is very public and her tragedy is of course something very private and personal, so I think it is very fitting that she testify publicly, yet we respect the privacy of her name as well as her face. She has my, and I am sure all of our greatest respect and deepest sympathy. Words cannot express this adequately, knowing what she has been through, and we will just take one brief moment while the privacy screen is set up to hear her testimony. So we will be in recess for just a moment or two.

[Recess.]

MR. SMITH. If everybody would please take their seats. Now we will hear from Wujian.

WUJIAN. Hello everyone. My name is Wujian. I was born in a small village in northern China. During my daily life, I tried to smile at everyone while nobody knows a path in my life that resembled a living hell. It was the winter of 2004. I found out that I was pregnant. I was extremely happy. In the meantime, I was very fearful. I was happy because there was a life growing inside of me. It was such a miracle. What I was fearful for was because I did not have a permit for pregnancy and neither did I have a birth permit.

According to Chinese birth control law and family planning law, I was not able to give birth to this child. That means that my child would be deprived of his life, his or her life even when he or she is in my womb. He or she would be killed in my womb at a time in my hometown when people discussed the topic of family planning or birth control they become very fearful. They were very fearful.

Time passed quickly and two months into the pregnancy my baby moved around in my stomach, in my belly. My love for the child increased day by day. The word "mother" or "mom" is no longer a word in the dictionary but a reality in my life. My baby and I were one and now also we share the same blood. As the baby grows day by day, I was very proud to be a mom. My belly was growing larger, bigger and bigger. In order to protect my baby, I have to hide myself in a very old shabby house in a remote area. Even during daytime it was very dark in that house. Nobody else lives. There is not even electricity. I was filled with fear and loneliness every day. But as long as I could have my baby I could stand anything.

The nights were long and horrifying. Whenever there are cars passing by I feel fearful. I was afraid that it might be the officials from the family planning bureau who have come to arrest me. I was very scared every day. I often have nightmares and at night would wake up in the middle of the night because of these

nightmares. Sometimes I have dreams about that I was chased after by the police and then they were hunting me and I could not move. Eventually my pregnancy was reported to the authority by someone.

The government officials in the beginning, they could not find me, so they took my father-in-law. My father was being beaten every day until the fourth day. A neighbor came and told me that my father-in-law was dying. And I was told that if I don't go and get a forced abortion the old man will be beaten to death. When I heard this, my heart was broken into pieces. So they want to exchange the life of my father-in-law with the baby in my womb. It is either my child dies or my father-in-law dies.

Very soon where I was hidden was discovered by the family planning bureau officials. What I feared the most finally arrived. There came a few big men. They barged into the house and then dragged me into their car by force. When I was in the vehicle, I realized I am not the only person in the car. There was a lady who was 28 years old from a neighboring village. It was also her first time that she got pregnant and she didn't have the permit for giving birth, the birth permit.

As a 28-year-old woman who was pregnant, she really wanted to be a mother. She really didn't understand why the government would deprive her to become a mother. So she argued with the officials who were also in the car. And very suddenly one of the officials slapped her on the face. He was a guy who looks like he was in his 20s. Very soon the lady's mouth was full of blood. Facing such an insult, she continued to scream and fought with the people, with the officials there. After all, the fetus was already seven months old. Whatever that she argued and says was useless. Very soon we were transported to the hospital. The room was full of prospective moms waiting to get forced abortions.

I was dragged by force from the car and into the abortion room. They did not give me any physical examination and then they give me oxytocin injection. The room was filled with people who was ready to get abortions. Some were groaning and moaning while some were rolling on the floor in unbearable pain. At that time, I was filled with horror, fear because I did not know whether or not I was going to live or die.

I was not sensitive to the oxytocin injection. So they took me to a single room and I saw an inch long big needle. It was huge. When they pulled away my clothes, I feel this coldness. I feel pain in my belly. The doctor, his cold hand was moving around on my belly, but the injection could not get done. Since this time I was the only person in the room, so I backed and I was crying. I said I already had an injection, please let me go, I will go far away, I will not give you any more troubles. There was no words. They did not say anything. And I said you are doctors and nurses, you are supposed to be angels that cure people, angels that help and save people. How could you become killers?

But they all were wearing big masks and I could not see their facial expressions. I could tell from their voices that the nurses were very young. Perhaps it was because my words infuriated them. They said that I talked too much and they said that they have done so much, so many abortions lately, the round number could be like around 10,000. I was speechless. I felt I was like a lamb waiting to be slaughtered.

The needle punctured into my belly nonetheless, and at that time I felt time has frozen and doomsday has come. However, little did I know the worst was yet to come. After a day my child was very, very quiet. He did not move at all. So my other injection did not work. I was thinking to myself my child is so strong, perhaps there is nothing else they can do now. Perhaps I could go home. However, that night I was taken to the surgical room again at night. This time they wanted me to lie on the surgical table. If I had a choice, I would rather die than lie on that surgical table for the time that I have on the surgical table is unbearable. It is worse than death.

I noticed that there were bloody fingerprints on the walls in the surgical room and I figured that those were left by the other mothers who had forced abortions. One of the people there said that I brought them too much trouble. What kind of child would not come out? Now they would cut my baby into pieces with scissors and then they would suck it out with a special machine. What have I done to deserve all of this? Is it because I am evil? Even tigers as a wild animal will protect their children. I could not protect my child.

Very soon I heard the sound of the scissor cutting the flesh of my baby. I felt I knew that my baby was being killed. His or her hands were broken. His or her legs were broken. That was part of my body. That pain was unbearable. He is the flesh of flesh and the bone of my bones, a part of my body. What kind of mom am I? What happened? And I was crying and I was talking to my child. I don't want to live. I want to die. In fact, part of me has already died. Part of me was already gone and was gone forever.

There is something that I still don't understand to this day, that it was in the end of surgery one nurse showed me a part of the bloody foot with tweezers through my tears and the picture of the bloody foot engraved in my eyes unto my heart. I clearly saw five small bloody toes, this picture forever engraved in my heart. The body of the baby was thrown into the trash can.

Finally I was allowed to go home from the hospital. I did not eat or drink any water nor did I talk with anyone else. At home I could hear the groaning of my father-in-law. He was beaten so severely that it took him one month to recover physically. Looking at my father and thinking of my dead baby, I have some health issues afterwards and constantly I see the picture of a little bloody foot in front of me. Until this day I have migraine headache. I continue to be tormented by this horrific experience.

Some people said time is the best medicine and time can heal everything. But for me, as time goes on, the suffering is getting worse and worse and the memory is getting more clear. The Bible said as long as we confess our sins we will be forgiven. I often come to the Lord to confess my sins, but I still feel that I could not forgive myself. Now as I live in this world, I have my family members with me, I do not feel lonely. I will not be afraid when I go to heaven either because I will be able to see my baby in heaven.

There is a Chinese saying which says whenever you break your own teeth you swallow it yourself. I have never shared this experience with anyone before. The wounds in my heart was a million times more painful than the wounds in my body. While I was writing this short times, for several times I cried out loudly and could not continue writing. I knew that there are millions of Chinese sisters out there that are still suffering and still suffer the same thing that I experienced. Who can help them and who can save them? The family planning birth control policy has cost countless innocent lives in China. When will this inhumane crime be stopped? May God forgive me, and I long for the day when I will see my baby again in heaven. That is the end.

[The prepared statement of Wujian follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF WUJIAN (AN ALIAS), CITIZEN OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA "MY 'LITTLE FOOT,' MY LIFELONG PAIN"

My name is Wujian. I was born in a small village in northern China. During my daily life, I tried to smile at everyone while at the bottom of my heart there is engraved a record of an unforgettable experience from hell.

It was the spring of 2004 when I found out that I was pregnant. It was beautiful to sense this life growing inside of me: what a miracle! Meanwhile, I was also very fearful since I did not have the Permit for Pregnancy the Birth Permit, which means, according to Chinese law, this baby was not allowed to be born into this world. This baby would have to die in my womb. During that time in my hometown, this was the law decided by the Chinese Family Planning policy which brought fear on every family. Not only were my parents and family at risk, but also my other relatives.

Time flew as the little baby grew daily in my womb. While the baby moved more and more actively in my body, the maternal love also increased. The word "MOM" was not just a word anymore; it became a reality in my life. My baby and I were one, sharing the same blood.

Pretty soon, my lower stomach began to bulge. In order to protect my baby, I had to hide myself in a very old, shabby house in a remote area. There was no electricity at all in the room, and it was very dark even during the day. Fear and loneliness filled me every day, but as long as I could have my baby, I could stand anything. Many times, I was wakened at night by nightmares, as I dreamed that I was hunted and arrested by the Family Planning government officials and forced to have an abortion.

Eventually, the Family Planning government officials found out about my pregnancy. So they searched all over trying to arrest me, and while they could not find me, then they caught my father instead. They put my father into the detention center and beat him every day. On the fourth day after they caught my father, one neighbor came and told me that my father was dying: they would continue beating my father – even to death – until I went to the local hospital to get abortion. My heart was broken into pieces as I faced this terrifying dilemma: either my father or my baby, one of them had to die, and I had to make the decision.

Very soon after this, the worst thing happened: when several Family Planning government officials broke into the house where I was hiding, and without any words, they drug me into their van.

As soon as I got into the van, I found that another Mom was already inside the van. She told me she was carrying her first baby, and that she was 28 years old. She did not have the Permit of Pregnancy or the Birth Permit, and she was 7 months pregnant. She was so eager to keep this baby that she was fighting with the government officers in the van. Suddenly, one government official at his 20's slapped her on the face and immediately her mouth began to bleed. Being thus insulted, she screamed like a lion and fought with the Family Planning government officials.

About one hour later, the van stopped in the hospital. As soon as I was drug out of the van, I saw hundred of pregnant Moms there – all of them, just like pigs in the slaughterhouse. Immediately I was drug into a special room, and without any preliminary medical examination, one nurse did Oxytocin injection intravenously. Then I was put into a room with several other Moms.

The room was full of Moms who had just gone through a forced abortion. Some Moms were crying, some Moms were mourning, some Moms were screaming, and one Mom was rolling on the floor with unbearable pain.

I was not very sensitive to the oxytocin injection, and then I was pulled into another small room. One nurse pulled out one, big, 8-inch long needle for intramuscular injection. I had never seen such big, long needle in my life. As soon as they pulled away my clothes, the nurse put her hand around my lower stomach; the fear and her cold hand caused my abdominal muscle to spasm. Because of that, for a while, the nurse could not do the injection.

At that moment, I was the only Mom in the room. I began begging the nurse while I cried, , “I have already had the oxytocin injection, please let me go; I will go as far away as possible and I will not tell anyone else what you had done for me and I will be grateful for you for the rest of my life.” The nurse did not respond to my begging—she looked like wood.

Then I kept saying to her, “You are an angel, as a nurse or a doctor who is helping people and saving peoples’ life; how could you become a killer by killing people every day?” I could hardly see her face because she wearied a big mask. Soon she became very angry at what I said, and told me that I talked too much. She also told me that there was nothing serious about this whole thing for her. She did these all year. She also told me that there were over 10,000 forced abortions in our county just for that year, and I was having just one of them. I was astonished by her words and I realized that my baby and I were just like a lamb on the cutting board. Finally, she put the big, long needle into the head of my baby in my womb. At the moment, it was the end of the world for me and I felt even time had stopped. I hardly knew that something worse would happen later.

After the injection, my baby became very quiet for a whole day. I was so naive that I thought I could leave the hospital because I had finished the forced injection. I wondered if perhaps my baby was lucky enough that s/he could survive.

To my great surprise, the next evening I was drug into a surgical room. I was asked to lie down on a surgical table; it was the Guillotine for me and for my baby. While I was lying down on the surgical table I found that there was bloody fingerprint on the wall, left by other Moms during their surgery of a forced abortion.

One doctor told me that I brought too much trouble to them already because my baby was supposed to flow out by itself after the injection. Since it did not come out as expected, they decided to cut my baby into pieces in my womb with scissors, and then suck it out with a special machine.

What I had done in my life that made me deserve this kind of punishment? What evil thing was this all about? Even a wild animal like a tiger will give her life to save their own baby tiger. As a Mom and a human being, could I not even protect the life of my baby?

I did not have any time to think as this most horrifying surgery began by force. I could hear the sound of the scissors cutting the body of my baby in my womb. I could feel that, little by little, my baby was cut into pieces; s/he was separated from my body. S/he was the flesh of my flesh, the bone of my bone, a part of my body. That kind of pain not only killed my body, but also killed my emotions and my feelings.

“How could I be a Mom? What’s wrong with me?” I cried while talking to my baby and I preferred to die together with my baby at that moment. Nothing sounded meaningful at all for me in this world: In fact, part of me had already died – part of me was already gone and gone forever!

Eventually the journey in hell, the surgery was finished, and one nurse showed me part of a bloody foot with her tweezers. Through my tears, the picture of the bloody foot was engraved into my eyes and into my heart, and so clearly I could see the five small bloody toes. Immediately the baby was thrown into a trash can...

Finally, I was allowed to go home from the hospital. I did not eat anything, or even drink any water, for several days. I barely talked with anyone. From time to time at home, I could hear the mourning of my father. He was released after I was caught, but he had been beaten terribly; it took him over a month to recover physically. Looking at my father, thinking of my dead baby, I cried day and night, and frequently the picture of the little bloody foot came up in my mind. Physically I recovered after about one month, but psychologically and spiritually – never!

At that time, I got a migraine headache, and it is with me up to today.

Some people have said that time is the best medicine and time can heal everything. But this is not the case for me: as time goes on, the suffering is getting worse and worse and memory is getting clearer and clearer. Thank God I became a Christian; God did help me and healed me. The Bible teaches us that as long as we confess our sin, we will be forgiven. Frequently I come to the Lord, asking for forgiveness. I know God has already forgiven my sin, but very often I could not forgive myself. I do believe that I will meet my baby again in heaven. If God allows, I will ask the forgiveness from my baby when I see him/her in heaven.

As a Chinese saying says, whenever you have broken your tooth, you swallow it by yourself. I never shared this experience with anyone before, because the scars in my heart are one million times more painful than the scars on my body!

While I was writing this short testimony, several times I cried out and I could not continue writing. I knew that there are millions of Chinese sisters are suffering and will suffer the same thing that I suffered. Who could help them? Who could save them? The one-child policy and forced abortion policy have killed millions of innocent lives in China. *How* could this inhuman crime be stopped? *When* could this inhuman crime be stopped?

May God forgive me, that on that day I will meet my baby in heaven!

MR. SMITH. Words really are inadequate to express my and I would say our sympathy for what you have lost, but you say that by testifying you not only inform, you inspire us to accelerate and do more for those women who are being persecuted and hurt and you motivate us to unceasingly work and pray for you and for others who have been so horribly victimized. I am so sorry for what you have experienced. And with that, the

hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 4:27 p.m., the committee was adjourned.]

APPENDICES

MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE HEARING RECORD

APPENDIX A, PHOTOGRAPHS PROVIDED BY HARRY WU

The photographs below depict population control slogans that are very common throughout China. In August of 2007, the State Family Planning Commission issued a directive requiring local authorities to replace these slogans with ones that “sound softer and more humane.” However, this cannot change the fact that abuses on human rights caused by the One Child Policy will continue until the policy is abolished once and for all.



Start a great birth control revolution and allow no peace for violators. (计生大革命，叫你鸡犬不宁。)



One unauthorized birth will bankrupt your household. (超生多生，倾家荡产。)



Resistance to sterilization will bring you nothing but detention; refusal to abort will lead to the destruction of your house and confiscation of your cattle. (该扎不扎，关人作押；该流不流，拆房牵牛)



Crack down with no mercy on unauthorized births, violators who can make an escape for the moment can't hide forever. (坚决打击躲生偷生，躲过初一躲不过十五)



Those who seek to evade IUD insertion or sterilization, once caught, will be detained. (该环不环，该扎不扎，见了就抓。)



Resistance to IUD insertion, sterilization and paying fines will cause the total destruction of your home and property! Destroy! Destroy! Destroy! (拒不放环、结扎和缴交超生款的，砸！砸！砸！)

**APPENDIX B, CHINA’S ONE CHILD POLICY:
INADVERTENT DEMOGRAPHIC CONSEQUENCES—BIG TIME**

China’s One Child Policy:
Inadvertent Demographic Consequences—Big Time

Nicholas Eberstadt
Henry Wendt Chair in Political Economy
American Enterprise Institute
eberstadt@aei.org

Testimony before the Lantos Commission on Human Rights
U.S. House of Representatives
November 10, 2009



What are the Unintended Adverse Consequences of
Coercive Anti-natal Population Policy in China?

- 1) Unnatural Imbalances Between Males and Females, Today and Tomorrow:
With Unpredictable Consequences
- 2) Coming Pressures on Manpower Availability and Labor Force
Composition: The End of The Current Chinese Growth Formula
- 3) Acceleration of China’s Already-Rapid Pace of Population Aging—And
Minimal Guarantees For China’s Impoverished Elderly
- 4) Speeding Radical Transformation of China’s Family Structure: Destination
Unknown



What are the Unintended Adverse Consequences of Coercive Anti-natal Population Policy in China?

1) Unnatural Imbalances Between Males and Females

← / ☰ →

The Rise and Rise Of Gender Imbalance in China

Sex Ratio of Births and Sex Ratio of the Population Age 0-4: China, 1953-2005 (boys per 100 girls)

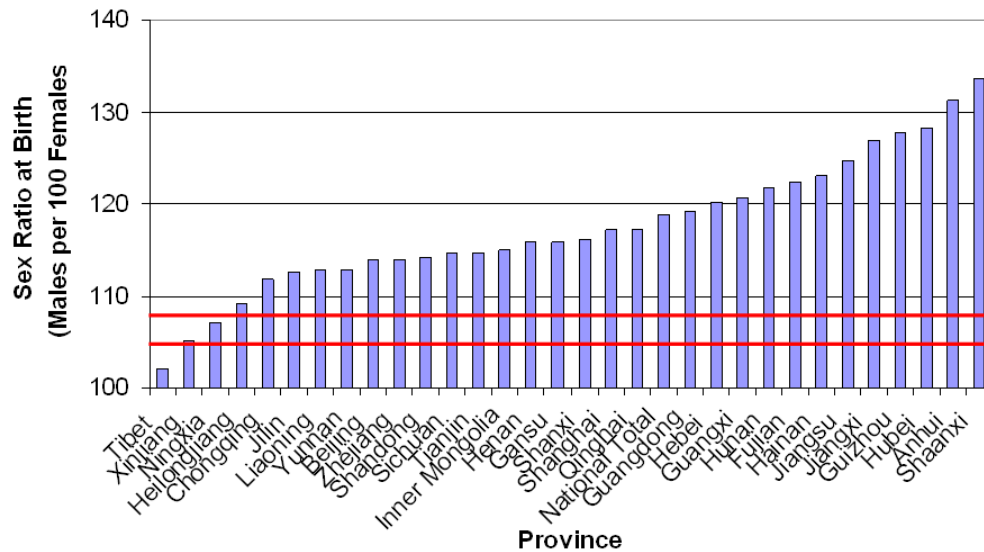
Year of Census or Survey	Sex Ratio of Births	Sex Ratio of the Population Age 0-4
1953	--	107.0
1964	--	105.7
1982	108.5	107.1
1990	111.4	110.2
1995	115.6	118.4
1999	117.0	119.5
2005	118.9	122.7

Source: Lavelly, William. *First Impressions of the 2000 Census of China*. Available electronically at <http://csde.washington.edu/pubs/wps/01-13.pdf>, accessed 10/15/02. Unpublished data, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Institute for Population and Labor Economics, 2008.

← /

Where Are The Girls?

China's Sex Ratio at Birth by Province, 2005 (boys per 100 girls)

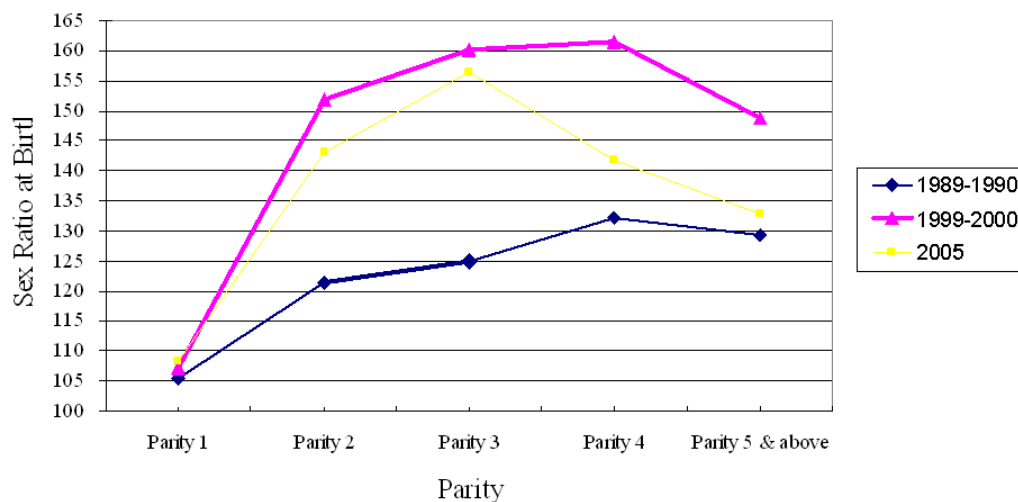


Source: 2005 China One Percent Population Survey.



Leave Nothing To Chance—After The First Birth

Sex Ratio at Birth by Parity:
China, 1990, 2000, and 2005 Censuses (boys per 100 girls)

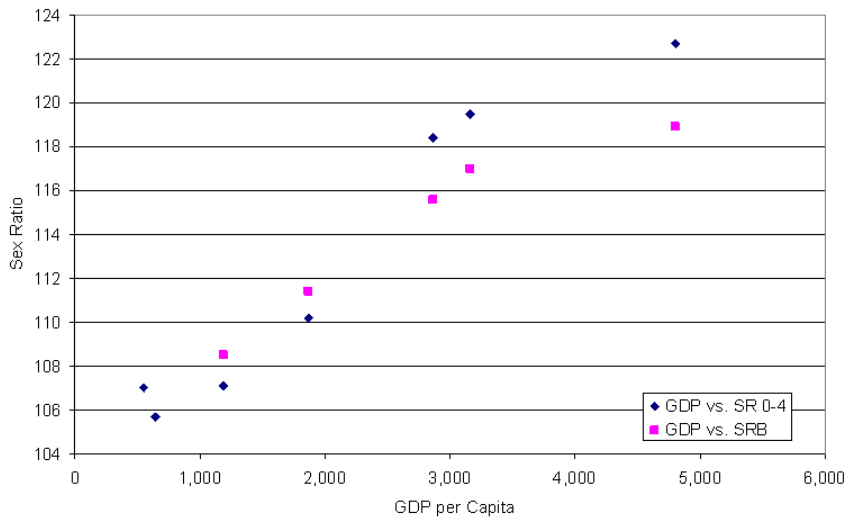


Source: Judith Banister, "Shortage of Girls in China Today: Causes, Consequences, International Comparisons, and Solutions," 2003. Shuzho Li, "Imbalanced Sex Ratios at Birth and Comprehensive Intervention in China," (Conference Paper, Fourth Asia Pacific Conference on Reproductive and Sexual Health and Rights, United Nations Population Fund, Hyderabad, India, October 29-31, 2007).



Will Affluence “Cure” China’s Girl Shortage?

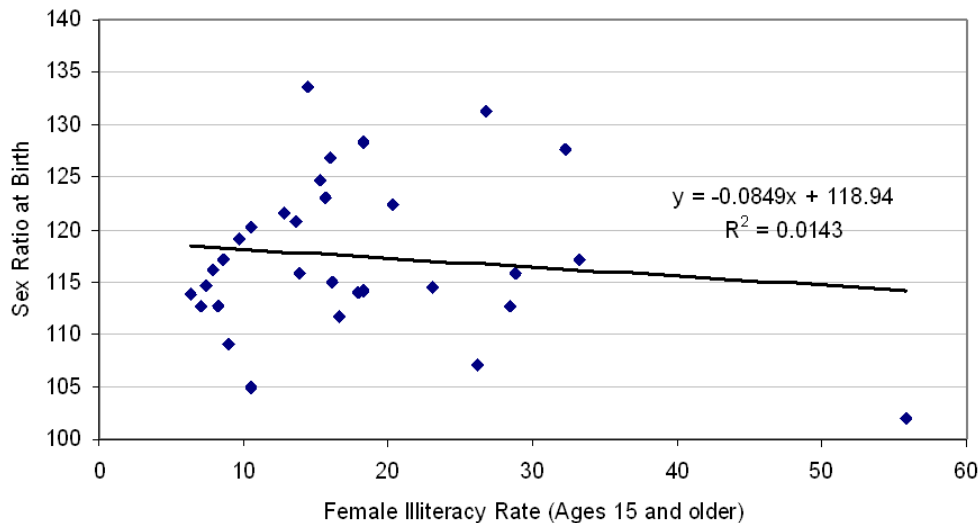
Sex Ratio vs. GDP per Capita: China, 1953-2005 (boys per 100 girls)



Sources: Lavelly, William. *First Impressions of the 2000 Census of China*, Available electronically at <http://csde.washington.edu/pubs/wps/01-13.pdf> (accessed October 15, 2002). 2005 China One Percent Population Survey. Angus Maddison, “Per Capita GDP,” *Historical Statistics for the World Economy: 1-2003 AD*, table 3, <http://www.ggdc.net/maddison/> (accessed July 31, 2008).

Will Education “Cure” China’s Girl Shortage?

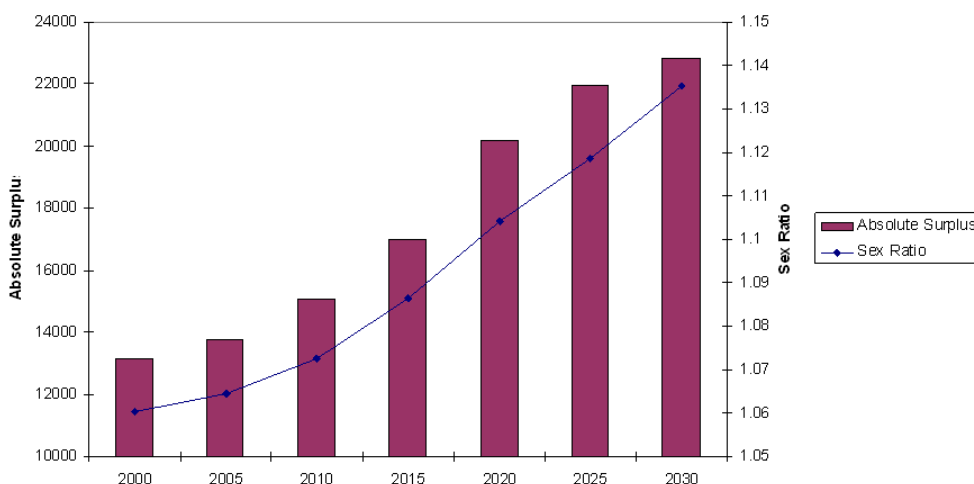
Sex Ratio at Birth vs. Adult Female Illiteracy Rate by Province: China, 2005



Source: 2005 China One Percent Population Survey.

Dimensions of China's Coming Bride Shortage

Estimated And Projected Sex Ratio Ages 20-39
And Absolute Surplus of Males Ages 20-39:
China, 2000-2030



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision and World Urbanization Prospects: The 2005 Revision*, <http://esa.un.org/unpp>, Friday, June 29, 2007; "medium variant" projections.

An Example of a Current Bride Shortage: Sex Ratios in Germany, Ages 18-34 (2004)



Source: Steffen Kröhnert and Reiner Klingholz, *Not am Mann: Von Helden der Arbeit zur neuem Unterschicht?* Berlin-Institut, May 2007, http://www.berlin-institut.org/studien/not_am_mann.html (accessed December 12, 2007).

An Example of Current Correlates of Bride Shortage: Voting for Extreme Right Parties in Germany (2005)



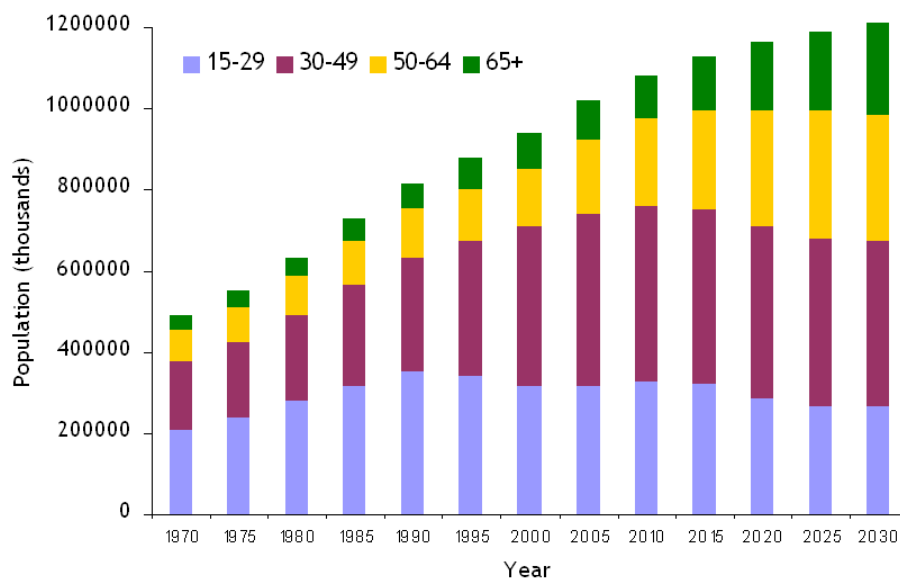
Source: Steffen Kröhnert and Reiner Klingholz, *Not am Mann: Von Helden der Arbeit zur neuem Unterschicht?* Berlin-Institut, May 2007, http://www.berlin-institut.org/studien/not_am_mann.html (accessed December 12, 2007).

What are the Unintended Adverse Consequences of Coercive Anti-natal Population Policy in China?

2) Mounting Pressures on Manpower Availability and Labor Composition

No Repeat Performances..

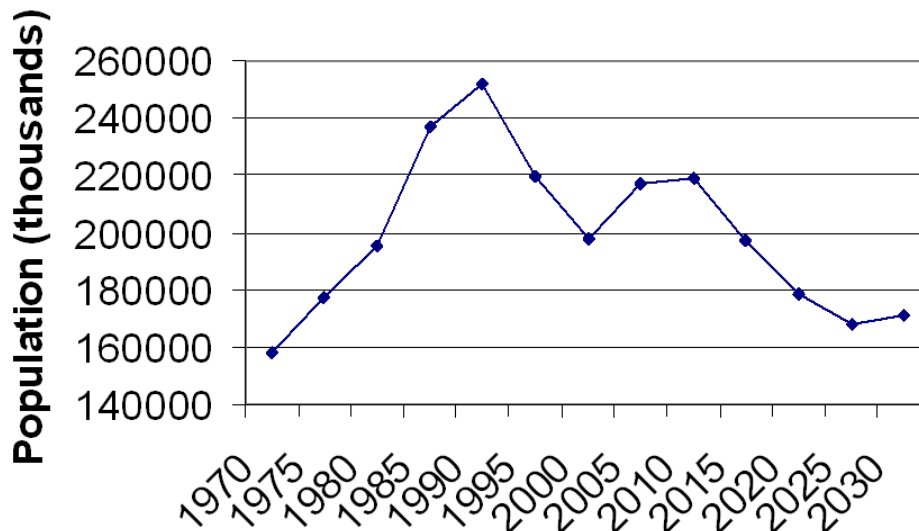
Adult Population 15+ by Age Group: China, 1970-2030 (estimated and projected, thousands)



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision, <http://esa.un.org/unpp>, Wednesday, May 13, 2009; 2:12:34 PM. Note: "medium variant" projections

Wanted: Young Trained Talent

Population 15-24: China, 1970-2030
(estimated and projected)



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision and World Urbanization Prospects: The 2005 Revision, <http://esa.un.org/unpp>, Tuesday, May 08, 2007; 8:46:22 AM.

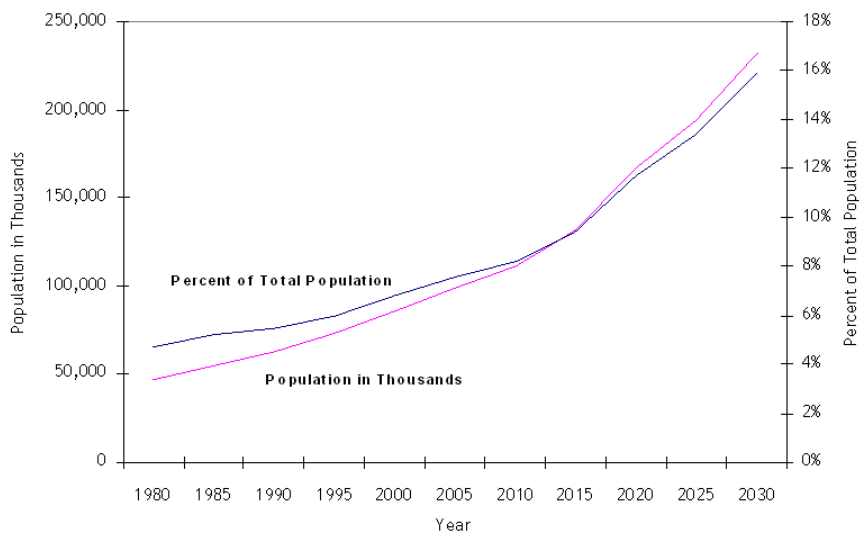
What are the Unintended Adverse Consequences of Coercive Anti-natal Population Policy in China?

3) Accelerating China's Population Aging— Rapid Graying Ahead for a Still-Poor Society



Beijing Forgot About This Population Explosion...

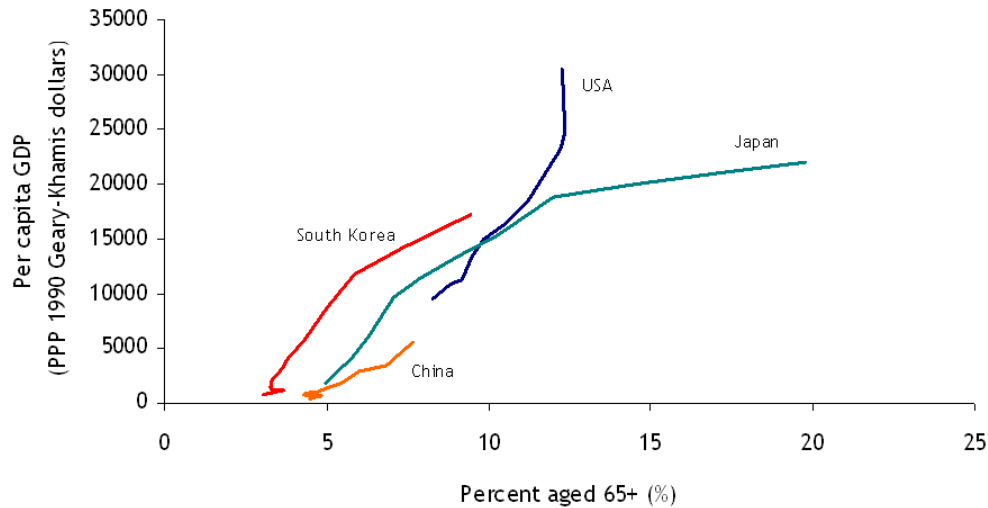
Estimated and Projected Population Aged 65+:China, 1980-2030



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision, <http://esa.un.org/unpp>, Wednesday, May 13, 2009; 2:12:34 PM. Note: "medium variant" projections

It's Better To Be Old And *Rich*...

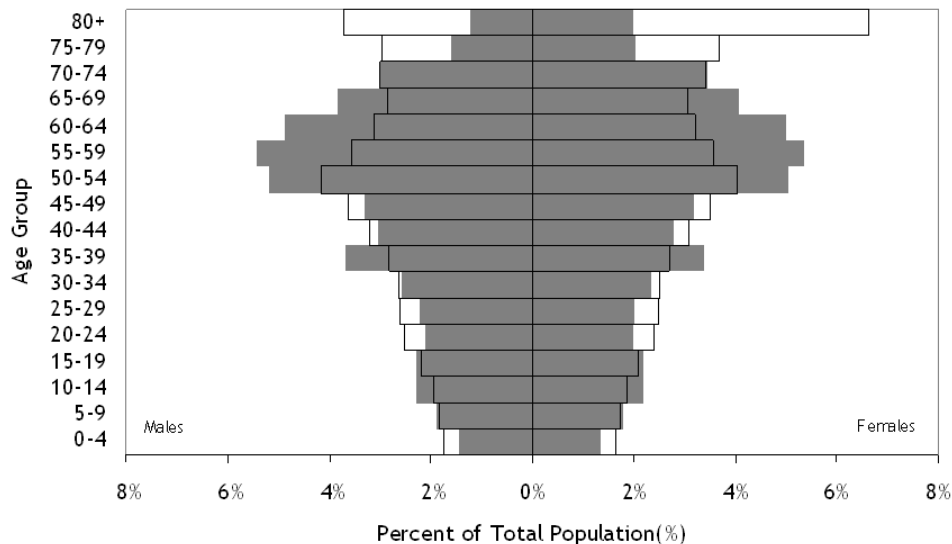
Percent of population 65+ vs. Per capita GDP (PPP):
China and Selected Other Countries, 1950-2005



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision and World Urbanization Prospects: The 2005 Revision, <http://esa.un.org/unpp/>, Monday, January 26, 2009; 3:31:49 PM; Angus Maddison, "Per Capita GDP PPP (in 1990 Geary-Khamis dollars)," *Historical Statistics for the World Economy: 1-2006 AD*, table 3, <http://www.ggdc.net/maddison/> (accessed January 27, 2009).
Taiwan Population: *Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of China (Taiwan)*, "Table 10. Age-specific distribution of population, dependency ratio, index of aging and median age", available at <http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/lp.asp?CtNode=2351&CtUnit=1072&BaseDSD=36>.

The Shape of Things To Come In China's Provinces

Projected Population Structure, 2025:
Japan (un-shaded) vs. Heilongjiang Province, China (shaded)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base, <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/ipc/idbagg> (accessed July 31, 2008),
And U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, unpublished projections.

Quick, What Makes US Social Security Look Like Fort Knox?

Coverage and Actuarial Balances of Current Public Pension System:
USA, Japan, China (percent)

	Coverage	Net Present Value Unfunded /GDP
USA 2008	88 ¹	38
Japan 2001	c. 100 ²	60-70 ³
China 2003	c.16	125-150

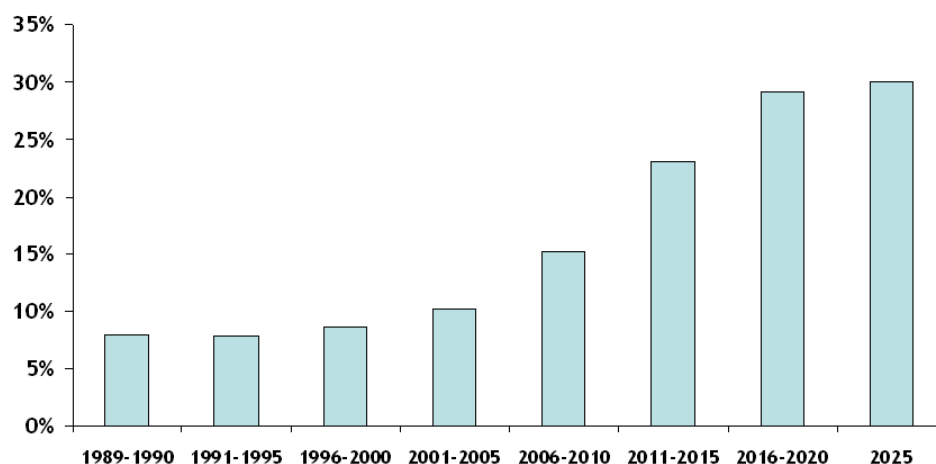
Notes: 1. Proportion of fully insured persons 20+ in OASDI, 2008. 2. Mandatory participation of persons 20+ in basic plan. 3. Estimates for burden post-2000 round of reforms.

Sources: China: Loraine A. West and Daniel Goodkind, "Population Aging and Social Safety Nets in China: Factors and Trends Affecting Policy Trade-Offs." U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, April 2003 (unpublished paper); Japan: Hamid Faruquee and Martin Muehleiser, "Population Aging in Japan: Demographic and Fiscal Sustainability," IMF Working Paper WP/01/40, April 2001, <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2001/wp0140.pdf> USA: Derived from U.S. Social Security Administration, [Annual Statistical Supplement 2008](http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/supplement/2008/4c.html) (March 2009), Table 4.c5, <http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/supplement/2008/4c.html>; 2009 OASDI Trustees Report (March 24, 2004), Table VI.F4 and Chapter II.D, <http://www.ssa.gov/OACT/TR/2009>



Who Will Take Care of Grandma in China?

Percentage of Age-60 Chinese Women with No Born Sons by Year of Her 60th
Birthday: Illustrative Calculations



Notes: Calculations are illustrative, based upon simplifying assumptions: 1. Reported parity distributions in 1990 census are accurate; 2. SRB as in previous graphic; 3. SRB not parity-specific; 4. Childbearing completed by age 35 for the 2025 cohort of 60-year old women; 5) Posits the following distribution of childbearing for the 2025 cohort of 60-year-old women: no children, 3%; one child, 25%; two children, 65%; three or more children, 7%.

Sources: Derived from Feeney et. al. 1993, op cit; [China National Bureau of Statistics 2002](#), op cit.

What are the Unintended Adverse Consequences of Coercive Anti-natal Population Policy in China?

4) Speeding The Radical Transformation of China's Family Structure

← / □ →

2500 Years Of Family Tradition Comes To An End

Proportion of single children in China, 2011-2030:
Adult Population, ages 25-49 years (% , projected),

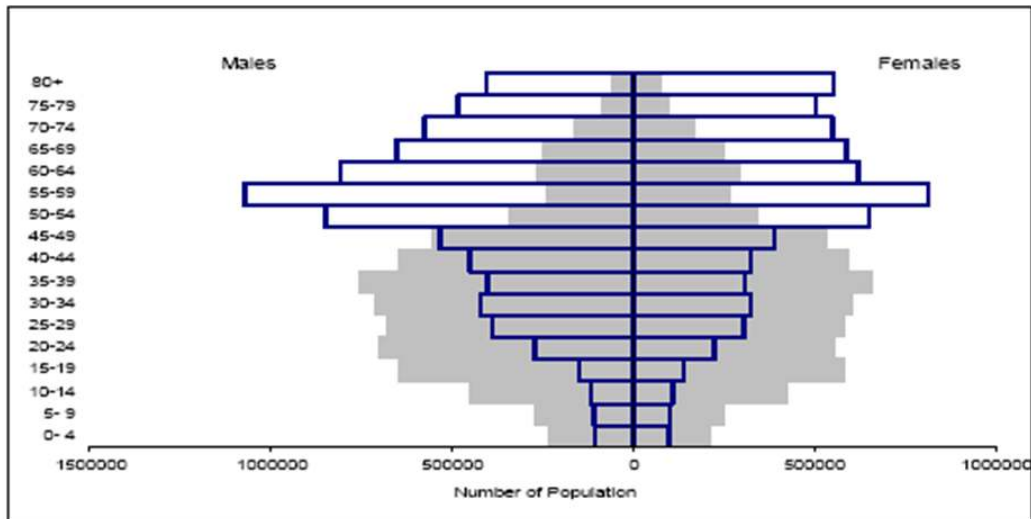
Year	Urban	Rural
2011	24.31	2.73
2015	32.43	4.90
2020	42.50	7.92
2025	53.48	12.25
2030	58.45	16.36

Source: Guo Zhigang, Liu Jintang, Song Jian, "Birth policy and family structure in the future," *Chinese Journal of Population Science* 2002(1): 1-11.

← / □ →

How Do You Say “Necropolis” in Chinese?

Recent (2000) vs. Projected (2040) Population Structure of Beijing



Source: Baochang Gu, “Low Fertility in China: Trends, Policy, and Impact” (Presentation paper, Seminar on Fertility Transition in Asia: Opportunities and Challenges, United Nations, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, December 18-20, 2006), http://www.unescap.org/esid/psis/meetings/FertilityTransition/Gu-China%20_SFTA10.pdf (accessed April 17, 2008).

Photos Related to China's One Child Policy

Presented at the Tom Lantos Human Right Commission

November 10, 2009

By Women's Right in China



According to the One Child Policy, a married woman must get a permit before becoming pregnant, otherwise the pregnant woman will be punished with a forced abortion.



The abortion was performed in the clinic of a small town in southern China. The fetus was put in a yellow plastic bag by the side of the mother.



An abandoned female infant left on the sidewalk.

Because of the One Child Policy, many female babies are abandoned so their parents can have another chance to have a male.



The slogan on the wall says:
“Pregnancy with permit, give birth with permit”





Service
Announcement
Board

Person/Case

The banner reads:

**“When you are required by policy to get an abortion, but you don’t.
Your house will be destroyed and your buffalo will be confiscated.”**



“We would rather have blood flow like river, than allow one extra baby to be born.”



The banner reads:
 “Abort it! Kill it! Terminate it! You just can not give birth to him or her!”



This is public art work, commissioned by Beijing Family Plan Department, displayed in Beijing. The art work, created by a distinguished artist, is one of the methods the authority uses to “package and beautify” its One Child Policy.

Birth control ring check record



Inspector



查环查孕服务情况记录		检查人

查环查孕服务情况记录		检查人

Pregnancy Check Service Situation Records



A "One Child Parent Glory" Certificate.

Zhe Jiang Providence Planned Birth Control Committee.

It is awarded to families abiding by the One Child Policy after the wife has accepted the tubal ligation.



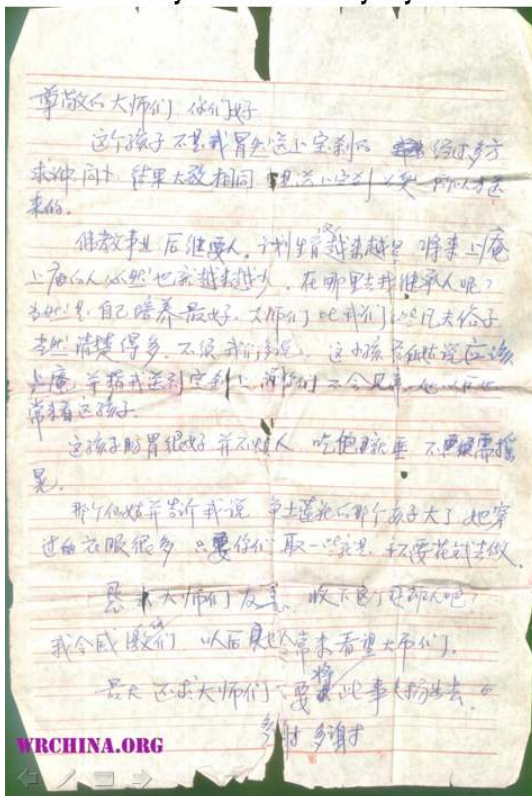


"The government provides a subsidy of RMB 2(US \$0.29) for contraceptive ring check."

This shows how China promotes One Child Policy in rural areas.



A letter left with a child who was left at the Buddhist Temple. This baby girl was abandoned at the temple so the family could have a baby boy. As a result of the One Child Policy, they could not have both.



Hello Honorable Masters,

We are not sending this child to you as a random act. We went to several temples and fortune tellers to ask for guidance, the results are very similar: bring the child to your temple, that's why we're here.

Buddhism needs successors. The planned birth control is becoming more and more intensified, therefore naturally there are less and less people coming to the temples. Where to look for successors? Of course it will be best if you can nurture your own people. You Masters would know this better than us common folks, no need to say more. This child was told by the fortuneteller to come to your temple, we were told you would not mistreat her, and we will be able to visit her often in the future.

This child has a very good appetite, not annoying. She would sleep after being fed, no need to rock her.

The same fortuneteller also told me a child in another temple has grown, she wore many clothes. You could go take some for this child, no need to spend money to make more.

Masters, I beg you to be kind, to take in this child. I'll forever be grateful to you. I will come to visit you Masters often too.

Lastly I beg you Masters, please keep this matter quiet, do not publicize it.

Many thanks, many thanks.

**These are females
abandoned at birth at
the Buddhist Temple.**



APPENDIX D, NEW EVIDENCE REGARDING CHINA'S ONE-CHILD POLICY, FORCED ABORTION, INVOLUNTARY STERILIZATION, INFANTICIDE, AND COERCIVE FAMILY PLANNING, SUBMITTED BY REGGIE LITTLEJOHN AND BOB FU

New Evidence Regarding China's One-Child Policy Forced Abortion, Involuntary Sterilization, Infanticide and Coercive Family Planning

The China Aid Association and Women's Rights Without Frontiers have recently learned of several new cases involving forced abortion, infanticide and other measures of coercive family planning. With the exception of Cases 4 and 16, these cases were leaked out of China on August 25, 2009, in an electronic document compiled by a source who has requested anonymity, for security reasons. Biographical information about the compiler of the August 25 Document can be found at the end of this Report. Case 4 was leaked out of China in November 2009, and Case 15 is from the China Aid Files.

What follows is a translation of these Cases, set forth in reverse chronological order. We have presented these cases without commentary. They speak for themselves. For an analysis of the One-Child Policy, please see the separate report by Reggie Littlejohn of Women's Rights Without Frontiers, submitted simultaneously with this report.

Case 1

When: July 2009

Where: Wanjia Village, Dao County, Hunan Province

Source: <http://www.busu.org/db/viewthread.php?tid=11>

Hong Kong Government Rescued Pregnant Woman in 24 Hours
From Hunan Population and Family Planning Office's Forcible Abortion

A woman from Hong Kong, who was six months' pregnant, came with her eight year old daughter and two year old son to visit her father in Hunan Province in mainland China. But the local Population and Family Planning Office ("PFPO") wanted to force her to have an abortion because she was considered to have violated the one-child policy. The lady called back to Hong Kong for help and 24 hours later she was rescued back to Hong Kong by the immigration department.

According to the news in the July 10th Apple Daily, the lady's last name was Xiong. On June 28 she went to Wanjia Village Dao County Hunan Province with her 2 children for her father's 70th birthday. At about 7:00 a.m. on July 8th, she was woken up by knocking and kicking on the door. The people outside the door said they were from the PFPO and wanted to see her "Birth Permit" because she was suspected to have violated the one-child policy. They also asked her to have an abortion operation. Mrs. Xiong told them she was from Hong Kong and thus not under mainland Population and Family Planning Policy. But they even replied: "Hong Kong is a part of China and so is also under Chinese policies." During this time Mrs. Xiong called back to Hong Kong and asked the Hong Kong Immigration Department and Apple Daily for help.

The Immigration Department contacted Hunan Public Security Bureau on receiving the phone call. Hunan Public Security Bureau promised to settle this properly.

Later, as the policemen came to her home, they found there were even eight strong men from PFPO. After checking her Hong Kong identifications, the policemen proclaimed that they had no rights on this case. Then the policemen gave all her identifications to the PFPO workers and left. Those PFPO workers again tried to take her to the hospital but were stopped by all her relatives. So those PFPO workers took her identification away.

In the morning of July 9th Mrs. Xiong finally got her identification back and was planning to go back to Hong Kong.

Since the "Population and Family Planning Policy" was enacted in mainland China in 1978, each couple can only have one child. Any couple in the mainland that wants to have a child, needs to apply for the "Birth

Permit” to PFPO with their identification cards and marriage certificates. Any pregnant women will be taken to hospitals for forcibly induced labor if they don’t have “Birth Permits.”

The PFPO uses all violent means to punish people who violate the One-child Policy: razing down the houses, taking away furniture and home appliances, even confiscating working cattle. Also they have rights to not to give identification cards to those “Out of Plan” children. These measures are always condemned by foreign human rights organizations. Mrs. Xiong said she often saw forcible abortion in China when she was young. This even made her fear the name of PFPO. She said: “All my three relatives have the experience of forcible abortion because they didn’t have the Birth Permit. Even an eight-month fetus was aborted forcibly.”

Case 2

When: July 8, 2009

Where: Ningxia Women Prison, Ningxia Province

Source: The official website of the Procuratorate in Ningxia Province

<http://www.nxjc.gov.cn/gzms/2009-07-21/1194.html>

Official Report: “Civilized Forcibly Induced Labor -- Humane Care Under Strict Law Enforcement”

“Recently with the efforts of Shangqian Procuratorate and Ningxia Women Prison, a pregnant female criminal’s labor and detention problems were properly solved.

On June 23rd 2009, Shangqian Procuratorate was informed that a female criminal Liu Zhili (25 years old) -- who was detained for transporting drugs on April 30th 2009 -- was transferred to house arrest on May 12th 2009 because of pregnancy. She had been sentenced to life imprisonment by Guyuan City Intermediate People's Court on June 10th 2009 for transporting drugs. She was single but already pregnant for five months.

How to enforce the law on a pregnant criminal with a life sentence? Ningxia Women Prison had never encountered this kind of problem since its establishment in 2001. So it discussed this with Shangqian City Procuratorate. The prosecutor Yang Ningping pointed out that according to the “Criminal Law” article 214, the house arrest only applies to those who are in fixed-term imprisonment or detention. Although Liu Zhili is pregnant, her sentence is a life sentence and she cannot be put under house arrest outside the prison. Therefore, the advice of the procuratorate was that the female criminal should still be put in prison, but she should receive special care according to the humane administration.

However, Liu Zhili was pregnant and transported drugs under the cloak of her pregnancy (so that she wouldn’t be sentenced to death). Also she violated the state Population and Family Planning Law by getting pregnant before marriage. Therefore there is no way she could have this child. The procuratorate arranged a meeting with Ningxia Antonomous Region Procuratorate, Ningxia Antonomous Region Prison Administration, Yinchuan City Population and Family Planning Commission (“PFPC”), Ningxia Women Prison. In the meeting all departments agreed that Liu Zhili could not be placed under house arrest and that her pregnancy had violated the “Population and Family Planning Law,” so it was necessary to persuade her to have induced labor.

The prosecutor, Yang Ningping, went to the prison to persuade Liu Zhili by the “Population and Family Planning Law” and by the possible bad influence to the child if he (she) would be born. The Women Prison fully cooperated with the prosecutor too. Finally Liu Zhili agreed to have induced labor and signed the induced labor application. To guarantee Liu Zhili’s safety in the operation, the operation was performed in Ningxia Medical School’s affiliated hospital. Also the Women Prison contacted with Liu Zhili’s family members and her family members fully agreed with the decision too. In the morning of July 6th, Liu Zhili was brought to the hospital for examination, and in July 8th afternoon, Liu Zhili’s induced labor was successfully carried out. After the operation, some of the female warders came to see Liu Zhili on behalf of the prosecutor Yang Ningping. They encouraged her to recover from the operation and to be re-educated in prison. This case not only solved a legal problem, but also demonstrated the humane care of the procuratorate.

Case 3

When: June 12, 2009

Where: Guan County, Shandong Province

Source: <http://www.ntdtv.com/xtr/b5/2009/06/19/a306753.html>

Forcibly Induced Labor Caused Death of Mother and Child In Guan County, Shandong Province

On June 9th 2009, the PFPO took an “Out of Plan” woman, who was nine months pregnant, to our hospital for induced labor. There were almost 20 PFPO workers but not any family members of this pregnant woman. That lady was struggling with all her strength for her nine-month fetus! If she could give birth to the child, the child would have no problem surviving. Her struggling made anyone with a conscience feel bitter. But who would be able to turn over the local policy in Guan County? Who would be able to save this pathetic mother and child? Nobody. This policy of decades could not be changed in such a short moment.

Her struggling was in vain. She was pregnant and no one can escape from six to seven strong men’s hands. She fought her last fight when they were about to do the injection of induced labor. Humans have tremendous power at urgent moments, especially since she is a mother! She escaped. But she was taken back the second time, and the third time. Finally she failed.

What a pathetic mother! What a pathetic child! Oh heavens! Why don’t you open your eyes to take a look at this evil generation!

I can fully understand her feelings. I am a mother myself. What does a nine-months fetus mean? He has already had life, but no ability for self-protection. Are you leaving this world before you can take a look at this it? Do not hate your dad or mom. They love you. If they didn’t love you, they couldn’t hold on till now. It’s just this dirty and evil world. Maybe it’s better for you to not to come into this world.

On the morning of June 12th, your mom began to have bellyache. This was a sign of delivery. Any mother would feel joyful except your mom! What she felt was fear. At 5:50 a.m. you came to the world, but with only a body. You had been killed with poison because your existence is a crime to those officials in PFPO. You didn’t stay very long between the life and death. I wish you a happy life in heaven. That is a world without pain or evil. That world is far better than this.

Your mom’s hope was gone at the moment you came out. She was totally despairing. Your mom had a hemorrhage after expelling the placenta. Our medics used all our emergency treatment but could only stop your mom’s hemorrhage for a short while. And then she had amniotic fluid embolism. We used a respirator but everything just happened so fast. We didn’t make it to save your mom. She insisted to go with you. You are still too young and cannot take care of yourself. Your mom is just concerned so much about you!

May the mother and child be happy in heaven!

This news has been blocked on the internet of Jinan City and Shandong Province. We hope the leaders of China will consider citizens’ opinions very important, and know that they can only comfort citizens but not suppress them.

Case 4

When: April 2009

Where: China (national website for gynecologists and obstetricians)

Sources: http://bbs.china-obgyn.net/dispbbs_20_52052__1.html; http://bbs.china-obgyn.net/dispbbs_20_52052__2.html

Best Practices – Infanticide

Website for Chinese Gynecologists and Obstetricians

[Editor’s Note: The following text was copied from a current website for Chinese gynecologists and

obstetricians. The name of the thread is "What if the infant is still alive after induced labor?" There are eighteen comments in this thread. They have been numbered for ease of reference. Next to each number is the name of the person who posted the comment; under each number is the date and time of that comment. This Case is also available as a separate document, with the English translations embedded into the webpage, so that those interested can have a direct view of the website with the original Mandarin text.]

1. Wuhulili: What if the infant is still alive after induced labor?

Post By : 2009-4-13 21:33:00

My hospital has applied induced labor using an Ethacridine injection to an 18-year-old premarital pregnant girl. But because she had already been pregnant for 8 months when given induced labor, the infant was born alive. The girl's family members made a big noise that they wanted to leave the infant in our hospital for us to raise it up. What should we do now?

2. Fengjingduhao:

Post By : 2009-4-13 21:37:00

You need the family members' signature for induced labor. Also you need their signature to decide what to do with the infant after induced labor.

3. Wuhulili:

Post By : 2009-4-13 21:45:00

But they didn't sign for it.

4. Xuexia:

2009-4-13 22:13:00

Actually you should have punctured the fetus' skull. By doing this there will be less damage and also you won't get an infant born alive.

5. Bingyu2008:

Post By : 2009-4-13 23:03:00

This is really troublesome. I haven't met this problem before. But my chief in my hospital told us that we should try our best to avoid getting infants coming out alive.

6. Likailian:

Post By : 2009-4-14 13:28:00

There are some pregnant women that are over 28 weeks pregnant or even nine months pregnant asking for induced labor. Some of them ask for it because they don't have "Birth Permits"; some of them are premarital pregnancies; some of them want boys but they get girls so they are not satisfied. It is illegal to kill the infants alive after they are born, but we also want to help those women. Sometimes we also have to do this for the profit of our department. What do you think?

So I agree with the 4th comment (puncturing the fetus' skull before it is born).

7. Yumihua:

Post By : 2009-4-14 15:07:00

We usually don't do induced labor to women who are over 28 weeks pregnant. Even if we have to do this, we will inform them that the infants might be still alive after induced labor. It is a life after the infant is born. We couldn't just kill them like that. Many women decided not to do induced labor after hearing my advice. I myself won't do induced labor for the profit of my department or under the request of those pregnant women, because I am afraid that I will be sued someday if I do it.

8. Damohuyang:

Post By : 2009-4-14 20:40:00

It is very common in my area. Over 90% of 35-week infants died under induced labor. Most of them died of skull puncture. Some were alive but if the pregnant women's family members didn't want them, they would be left in trashcans. Some of them could still live for one to two days.

9. Yingzi:

Post By : 2009-4-14 20:46:00

This discussion is already beyond the medical field. However, we often meet this kind of problem. We don't do induced labor without medical signs or medical symptoms.

-- You need the family members' signature for induced labor. Also you need their signature to decide what to do with the infant after induced labor.

This is a good idea.

10. Mtm:

Post By : 2009-4-14 22:23:00

As long as the infant is born alive, he has the right to live. We cannot make a life disappear. However, we could make fetuses die

before they are born, by means of heart puncture or so...

11. Bingyu2008:

Post By : 2009-4-14 22:52:00

Usually the induced labor is for the out-of-plan pregnancies. In my hospital we do induced labor under the population and family planning official documents. This is something about the population and family planning policy. This is a state policy! If the infant comes out alive after induced labor, it will violate the policy. Also if the infant's family finds out that the infant is alive, it is a failure to us, and a medical accident. If we just throw the infant alive to a trashcan and it dies there, we will be sued by its family when they see it. My point is that for induced labor, no matter how many months the infants are, we can never let infants come out alive, nor should any signs of life of the infants be shown to their families. For infants that are over 38 weeks, we need to listen to their embryocardia. If they do have embryocardia, don't tell their mothers or family members first. Instead, prepare 95% absolute alcohol to inject into the infant's fontanelle and postpone the labor [to make sure the infant is dead]. This can also protect ourselves. However, if the pregnant woman is about to give birth and already has uterine contractions when sent to hospital, there is nothing we could do. They will have to take the infant alive back home as well.

12. Fengjingduhao:

2009-4-14 23:07:00

Quote from Damohuyang's comment at 20:40pm 04-14-2009:

[It is very common in my area. Over 90% of 35-week infants died under induced labor. Most of them died of skull puncture. Some were alive but if the pregnant women's family members didn't want them, they would be left in trashcans. Some of them could still live for 1-2 days.]

Hey teacher! For the infants after induced labor using Ethacridine injection, even if they are still alive, they won't make it for too long will they? Isn't Ethacridine injection harmful and poisonous to infants?

Thanks!

13. Wuerhe:

2009-4-15 0:43:00

I have heard that there are infants surviving from the Ethacridine injection induced labor. And they grow up in good health condition. However, after all Ethacridine is poisonous. It is not guaranteed [that the infant will survive].

14. Nfckdf:

Post By : 2009-4-15 5:34:00

Quote from Wuerhe's comment at 20:43pm 04-15-2009:

[I have heard that there are infants surviving from the Ethacridine injection induced labor. And they grow up in good health condition. However, after all Ethacridine is poisonous. It is not guaranteed [that the infant will survive].]

Indeed, what if the infant survives but has any sequelae? Will we be sued by its family?

15. Huixinzhang:

Post By : 2009-4-16 20:15:00

Quote from Yingzi's comment at 20:46pm 04-14-2009:

[This discussion is already beyond medical field. However, we often met this kind of problems. We don't do induced labor without medical signs or medical symptoms.

--It needs the family members' signature for induced labor. Also it needs their signature to decide what to do with the infant after induced labor.

This is a good idea.]

It is the problem of ethic and human rights. This is troublesome. I agree with Yingzi.

16. Lm3850316:

Post By : 2009-4-26 15:37:00

I agree with Xuexia's opinion.

[Xuexia's opinion: Actually you should have punctured the fetus' skull. By doing this there will be less damage and also you won't get an alive infant.]

17. lcx316:

Post By : 2009-4-28 11:24:00

I don't know why but I feel this is really cruel!

18. Naccyw:

Post By : 2009-4-28 16:03:00

We usually ask those pregnant women's families to sign for the agreement first. Also we learned from our teachers and chiefs: there must not be any infant born alive from induced labor. Before it is born, use a stethoscope to listen to its embryocardia. If it has embryocardia then inject absolute alcohol into the infant's fontanelle when it is being born.

Case 5

When: May, 2009

Where: Xianyou County, Putian City, Fujian Province

Source: www.busu.org

<http://www.tianya.cn/publicforum/content/free/1/1627001.shtml>

An Eight Months' Pregnant Woman Subjected to Forcibly Induced Labor by Population and Family Planning Office in Xianyou County, Putian City

After eight months of pregnancy, instead of a second child, Li received great torture mentally and physically because of the forcibly induced labor administered by the local PFPO. Since May when she was given forcibly induced labor, Li has been in great anguish when remembering her child. What's worse, in the beginning of her pregnancy, the local PFPO knew and had fined her and her husband and so the child would be permitted to be born. But when the child was about to be born, it coincided with the time of a nation-wide "Severe Crackdown" on those who violated the Population and Family Planning Policy. And so the child was gone like that. Li and her husband were from the countryside and had been working outside their hometown for several years. They had aged parents and a young boy. However, the boy had some disabilities in his left hand, which made the couple worried about him. Therefore they wanted to have a second child, not only for themselves, but also to let the boy have some one to take care of him in future.

In the beginning they asked the local PFPO if they could have a second child. It was not the nation-wide "Severe Crackdown" at that time so the local PFPO promised that as long as they would pay the fine, they could have another child. So Li's family paid about \$850 and their second child was granted implicit consent.

And so from then on Li's family worked hard and prepared for the birth of the child. But suddenly in this May -- after Li had been pregnant for 8 months -- they heard that because it was the time of "severe crackdown," Li had to go back home for abortion. And their former agreement was torn up. The child must be aborted!

On hearing this Li was very angry: since they had accepted the fine, how could they kill the baby now?

The reply was cold-blooded and brutal: since this was an "Out of Plan" child, there was no other choice. If she refused to come back, the penalty would be razing their house in their hometown and it could also implicate their family members.

So what can she do? There is an old Chinese saying that: "Civilians should never go against officials." Their house and family members were in hands of those PFPO officials, too. After tussling with herself for several days, she finally agreed to return home with her husband.

Since the fetus was already eight months, she could only do induced labor but not abortion. It is well known that induced labor is far more harmful for pregnant women than abortion!

I have consulted experts and was told that generally abortions are not given to women who are five months pregnant or more, but induced labor. Those women who are given induced labor have uterine contractions after labor and also postpartum abdominal pain. As the uterine contractions increase, the postpartum abdominal pain increases too. Many pregnant women could not bear the pain. Sometimes it is accompanied with nausea, vomiting and cold sweats, and even fainting and shock. All these will bring severe damage to the pregnant women mentally and physically. However, the uterine curettage after induced labor is more terrible. It could lead to incomplete uterine curettage, hemorrhage, infections and infertility. What's worse, it may lead to perforation of the uterus and intestines, which could threaten the pregnant women's lives.

Although knowing the child would be lost, and knowing the great damage that inducing labor could bring, Li and her husband returned home bitterly due to PFPO workers' threats. They were assigned to a "hospital" which specialized in helping "illegally pregnant women" to have abortions or induced labors. "I immediately felt I was put into a prison when I came into that hospital," said Li: "There were high walls and gates, and PFPO workers as guards following you and keeping the gates. We were just like prisoners. It was so terrible."

"Did those doctors give you any medicines or keep any record of your induced labor when you were in that hospital?"

"Any record? No, neither any medicines." Li shook her head. "That operation was just between the PFPO and the hospital. It was under the table. Other hospitals refused to do those operations (induced labor and

abortion). They said it is violating medical ethics. Therefore I was sent to that hospital.”

“I stayed in the hospital for three to four days. They gave me an injection with a thick needle. They just injected it into my womb like that. I could clearly feel that my baby was struggling in my womb very hard. And gradually he stopped moving. I knew that he was gone...” Li’s voice shook as she was telling the story. Her eyes were full of bitterness.

Li stayed in the hospital for three days after the induced labor. The local PFPO returned her fine to her and her husband, and also gave them some financial compensation, but no paperwork or receipt. All this made Li and her husband feel that the PFPO felt guilty.

Later on, Li told me that this was very common in her village. All villagers felt angry at it but dared not speak of it. Although those pregnant women violated the population and family planning policy, the things that the PFPO had done were not acceptable. But what can they do? Those villagers can never go against them or appeal to the law. It is useless to appeal about this to the law and petitioners may end up with worse results.

“My case is only a light one. I have even seen worse ones,” Li said. “Some pregnant women fled in the middle of the night just as they were about to give birth, in order to escape from those PFPO workers. But they never let those women go. They caught them on the streets and made them deliver their children there. The babies were immediately taken away after the delivery and were killed alive.”

Li also mentioned an incident during her staying in that hospital. She said when she was in that hospital waiting for induction of labor, there was a woman who just had a forcibly induced labor. On the night she lost her baby, she jumped out from the fourth floor because of her bitterness over losing child. She died immediately. Her husband tried to stop her but also fell off the building. The husband didn’t die but was paralyzed. One family was destroyed like that.

This happened not long ago. Li shocked me so much and that motivated me to write out this story. I never saw any happiness or joy on Li’s face, just bitterness and sorrow.

Maybe it is not known that Xianyou County is one of the most impoverished counties in China. But all those PFPO workers are very rich. In the beginning they accepted fines to give Birth Permits to the “Out of Plan” children. So their population and family planning work was one of the counties in the last place in China because of too many “Out of Plan” children. And so this annoyed the city PFPC. They gave Xianyou County an absolute quota of abortions every year. All PFPO workers are required to meet the quota. Pre-marital pregnancy, seize! No Birth Permit pregnancy, seize! “Out of Plan” pregnancy, seize! All those considered violating the population and family planning policy are seized. So what do they do after seizing those pregnant women? Forcible abortions and induced labors!

But what if they still cannot meet the quota after doing all this? Those PFPO workers go onto the streets and seek for any pregnant women. On seeing a pregnant woman they ask for IDs, residence certificates, marriage certificates, Birth Permits. If the pregnant women fail to provide those, then they will be given forcible induced labor too. What’s more, in order to meet the quota and keep their own position and salary, some PFPOs even proclaim that whoever provides any clues of “illegal” pregnant women, will be rewarded about \$1,500! Then a question arises: where does this money come from? All the fines are supposed to be turned over to the state. PFPOs don’t have much money. So where does the money come from?

Most of the young people in Xianyou County are working in other places. However, the PFPO asks them to go back home for pregnancy examinations twice a year. It is very inconvenient and costs a large amount of travel expenses. But what if they refuse to go back home? The PFPO has a way to deal with it. They seize those young people’s family members or raze down part of their houses. Because the houses and family members are still in Xianyou County in hands of the PFPO, those pregnant women are not able to escape from it even if they try to run away from Xianyou County. The PFPO has a clear command that all the “Out of Plan” pregnant women must come back for abortions or induced labor, no matter how many months they have been pregnant. If they fail to comply, the PFPO workers will go to their families with hammers and tear down the house in broad daylight, and take their family members away for detention. The PFPO has its own prisons in every town and village. They can detain people at will, from several days to several months. The citizens’ human rights are totally neglected like that.

Although this kind of detention is quite common for the PFPO workers, what they are doing is against the “Population and Family Planning Law of the People’s Republic of China.” In Article 39 Chapter 6 in this

law it says:

Any government official who violates the following rules, if the offense does not constitute a crime, the offender shall be subjected to administrative sanctions; if the case constitutes a crime, the offender shall be investigated for criminal responsibilities according to law; if there are illegal gains, the illegal gains shall be confiscated”:

1. any offence to citizens’ personal rights, property rights and other legal rights;
2. any abuses of power;
3. any demand of a bribe;
4. any corruption of family planning funds or social dependency funds;
5. any cheating on statistics of population and family planning materials.

One can find out how many violations that the Xianyou County Putian City PFPO workers have violated, and how many PFPO workers have violated the rules. The law enforcers have become law violators. However, what leads to this change?

This is very common in Xianyou County, Putian City. The citizens are not able to go against the PFPO. Li is one of the victims. Although she was trying to mask her bitterness, I still could see it through her sorrowful eyes and tears.

Then, does the PFPO have the right to give forcible abortions and induced labor to expel those well-developed fetuses in the name of population and family planning? I have checked out related materials and found a piece of medical ethics which has been used as a regulation in most hospitals: “It is forbidden to give induced labor to any seven-month fetuses unless the pregnancy threatens the mother’s health.” But now many hospitals are in collusion with local PFPOs and have violated the medical ethics. Although it is legal for what the PFPOs have been doing, their cruel and cold-blooded acts have fallen out of favor with the people! So what is the meaning of their work?

Case 6

When: February 28, 2009

Where: Jingang Town, Liuyang City, Hunan Province

Sources: <http://leiyz7205.blog.163.com/blog/static/16440572009317104439996/?hasChannelAdminPriv=true>;
<http://hi.baidu.com/%C9%AB%C8%D9/blog/item/0ff0d98e41c0f3e6f01f36a9.html>

21 Year-old Girl and Her Fetus Died by Forcibly Induced Labor In Jingang Town, Liuyang City, Hunan Province

The 21 year-old pregnant girl Liu Dan (who didn’t get married because she wasn’t of legal marriagable age yet) may have never imagined that she and the child in her womb would die for her pregnancy.

Liu Dan and her fiancé Song Qingshan were classmates in Jinshen Middle School in Jingang Town. They didn’t pursue further education but went to work because of poverty in 2005. Liu Dan went to work in a firecracker factory. Liu Dan’s hard work and brightness made very good impression on Song Qingshan. And Song Qingshan favorably impressed Liu Dan. So they began dating in 2006. Liu Dan was pregnant in 2009, but they could not get married because Liu Dan hadn’t reached the legal marriage age. She moved to Song Qingshan’s house to stay with his family. Their parents performed an engagement for them in November 17th of Chinese Traditional Calendar. A PFPO worker named Zhu Xiying often went to Song Qingshan’s house to play cards. He knew that Liu Dan was pregnant but never mentioned it.

In the evening of February 26th 2009, two vans suddenly stopped before Song Huaijin’s house. A couple of people from the vans ran into Liu Dan’s room and kidnapped her before Song’s family could do anything. The vans headed towards the PFPC in Liuyang City. Liu Dan got an injection for induced abortion soon after, despite her cries. Later she was kept in a population and family planning station. Song’s family and Liu Dan’s mother arrived that night in the PFPC station.

In the afternoon of the second day, Liu Dan began to have signs of child delivery: her private parts began bleeding. When Liu Dan’s family members requested to send her to hospital, the Jingang Town PFPC

workers immediately denied it. They said it was normal, and they would do the induced labor for Liu Dan. But sometime before this, Dayao Hospital had already examined Liu Dan and the examination results showed that Liu Dan's due date was March 5th and abortion could be dangerous for her because of her high blood pressure and unclear amniotic fluid. Liu Dan herself strongly refused to sign for the induced labor; neither did her and Song Qingshan's families. But the Jingang Town PFPO chief Qi Zhiqiang proclaimed that he could sign on behalf of Jingang Town Government and he would be fully responsible if an accident happened. So Liu Dan was forcibly sent to the PFPO's operation room. Around midnight the dead fetus was born and no one knew the fetus' sex because none of Liu Dan's family members was allowed to enter the room.

At 3:00 a.m. Liu Dan became even weaker and bled. She bled much when doctors pushed on her belly. Sensing something was going wrong inside, Song Qingshan broke into the room and found Liu Dan was bleeding from nose, eyes, ears and mouth..... the PFPO didn't even make emergency call until Liu Dan's family strongly requested. As the doctors from Liuyang City hospital arrived, they immediately found that Liu Dan was in great danger and she could not afford to move to the hospital. So they gave emergency medical treatment in the room. Also they called for other equipment and doctors as a backup. But everything was too late. At about 6:00 a.m., Liu Dan shut her eyes forever after three hours of rescue efforts.

Liu Dan's brother rushed back home from Beijing on hearing this. Since he was studying in the big city and knew more than his family members, he first tried to expose this to media. But all the newspapers hung up the phone on hearing it was about the Population and Family Planning Policy. However, some kind-hearted journalist gave this information to me as well.

The time I heard about this was the evening of March 3rd. On the next morning I drove to Liuyang City. To avoid conflict with the local government, I parked my news car in Dayao Town which was about 6 miles away from Jingang Town. Then I took a car to Liu Dan's home -- Shihui Village. At that moment Liu Dan's funeral was going on. On seeing a reporter coming, Liu Dan's mother cried out loud and knelt down before me. She held my hands tightly and strongly asked for justice -- her young daughter could not die in vain! The official who signed for the induced labor had to pay for it! Crying could be heard all over the place. Liu Dan's father was crying holding his daughter's picture. The young had died before the old. Also Liu Dan's classmates were full of tears. They said: "Liu Dan was a good girl. She liked to smile and everybody loved her." There were several old ladies and maybe because they were a little deaf or couldn't understand Mandarin, they said nothing but wept.

Later I went to Jingang Town Government with Song Qingshan's father. In order to avoid unnecessary trouble, I proclaimed that I was a customer of Song's father's firecrackers. Entering the PFPO we found that all the PFPO workers who took Liu Dan to the forcible abortion were gone, and so was the PFPO staff picture. The mayor of the town tried to persuade Song Qingshan's mother not to pursue this accident anymore. And they promised compensation. But Song's mother said they just wanted justice and they didn't fear death since Liu Dan already died. I took a picture of the remaining staff pictures on the wall secretly. When I was about to leave, my car was surrounded by some Municipal administration officials. They ordered the metal door shut to stop me from leaving. I was also questioned about my intention of being there. I said I was a customer of Song's father and was finally released by the permission of their officers. I left the place as soon as I could.

P.S. From what I heard: After this incident, the mayor and secretary of Jinyang came to Liuyang City PFPO. They also wept with sympathy on seeing Liu Dan's body. On the next day the mayor and secretary came to Liu Dan's family and later they gave Liu Dan's family about \$46,000 from the government and the PFPO (\$40,000 were from the PFPO). All the PFPO workers who had participated Liu Dan's forcible abortion ran away after the incident, and no one came to apologize for what they did to Liu and Song's families. Liu and Song's families were basically satisfied with the local government's compensation. But what they wanted to see most is that Qi Zhiqiang (who signed to authorize the forcibly induced labor) could be brought to justice. He is the one who directly caused Liu Dan and her child's death.





Case 7

Some Inside Facts You Might Not know About “Forcibly Induced Labor”

When: 2009

Where: Shandong Province

Source: Originally from <http://www.tianya.cn/>. [The most popular non-official internet community in China. This section was written by the author of the August 25, 2009 Document.]

(The post has been deleted in <http://www.tianya.cn/>)

Now it can be found in:

<http://lml4433.bokerb.com/?do=blog&event=view&uid=1655&ids=19553>

It is said that over the past 20 years the Population and Family Planning has reduced the number of people in China by about 300 million. As the influence of the population boom in the 60-70s is going down, now people can see a downward tendency of the population of China. However in these 20 years it has become common that the local authorities use violent means such as tearing down houses, detaining family members and seizing property as the “flexible” “super-law” enforcement. But as outsiders, you might not know there are stories that are more terrible inside.

One of my relatives is a nurse in a regular hospital. She has experienced something of the “Population and Family Planning Movement.” And so I was able to hear some stories about it.

One might have heard about the stories of PFPO tearing down houses, detaining family members and seizing properties. But what I am going to tell is about how the PFPO workers deal with living infants after forcibly induced labor.

It is known that the fetus has to stay in mother's womb for about 10 months before delivery. But it is actually almost fully developed in seven months. Therefore, some premature infants can still survive. There are always some couples who prepare to have “Out of Plan” children. They use all means to hide from the PFPO examinations. So usually when they are found by PFPO workers, or reported by PFPO informants, the pregnant women are already close to giving birth. But those PFPO officials will never let them go, or they will be bad examples. But how do they deal with them?

The only way is forcibly induced labor. But there are some infants born alive. Then what to do? There is no way to let the mothers take the babies and go. “It is better to have 10 more graves than one ‘out of the plan’ child.” I don't know where this slogan came from, but it applies everywhere in China. Only a few PFPO workers will let the mothers and babies go out of sympathy, mostly they just kill the infants.

There are several ways to kill the infants after forcibly induced labor. The first one is throwing the infant hard on the ground. That is, lifting the infant by his feet, and throwing him onto the ground to kill the baby. The second one is drowning. That is, dipping the infant in a bucket filled with water, and stepping on him. After some crying and bubbles, a life disappears from the world. The third one is puncturing of brain. That is, using a thick needle to puncture into the infant's brain. This is fatal to an adult, much less an infant. One can see blood bursting out and with the mother's heart-rending roar, an infant's life is gone.

My relative is afraid to do this. But she still had an experience. There was one time that a pregnant woman was taken to her hospital for forcibly induced labor. The infant born was still alive. My relative could not kill him. But she was surrounded with PFPO officials and she was urged to do so. My relative had to cut off the infant's umbilical cord and some blood burst out onto the white walls. At that time the pregnant woman's family members ran into the room and begged the PFPO officials to let them take the baby away. Maybe because of sympathy, or because they thought that the infant was dead, those officials allowed them to take it away. My relative went out and told the woman's family that they could first simply bind up the wound, and then take the baby to a big hospital and not tell the hospital that the baby was “out of the plan,” the infant might survive. They were tremendously grateful and did what she said. It is said that the baby finally made it to survive.

There are two things that she can never forget, two things related to two human lives. The first one was an abortion operation on a woman, who was three months pregnant. She fought against those PFPO officials and would rather die than have the abortion. After confirming with the mayor of the village, a couple of militia soldiers were sent to the hospital. They tied her onto the operating table and the operation went on accompanied

by her piercing cries. The abortion operations in China seldom use anesthetic. The woman can usually feel the scalpels going in and out of her womb. But this woman was facing something worse: if she failed to have a boy, what waited for her would not be beating up anymore but directly being abandoned by her husband. Another thing was puncturing the brain. My relative told me that some years before (actual time unknown), they didn't kill infants born at seven or eight months. Because the infants after induced labor would be possibly alive and it was hard to explain to the outside why they still killed the infants. But now it is different. All the "Out of Plan" infants must be killed, no matter how old they are in their mothers' wombs. There was one time in the countryside that a seven-month fetus was born alive after induced labor. The local government ordered the father to bury his only son alive in a grave yard. The father immediately refused. Then some militia soldiers came to force him to do so. This has made a very bad impression of the government. So now they have decided to let hospitals do this. That is, to inject alcohol into the infants' brains.

The population and family planning is bigger than laws in China. The PFPO workers are even more violent and brutal than policemen. They even beat up the family members of the pregnant women and their husbands. There was one time the parents of the "Out of Plan" pregnant woman and the parents of her husband were all detained by the local PFPO. An old parent was beaten up severely and died of this when sent home by the PFPO. This is not fiction. This is a true story that happened three to four years ago. There was no way to appeal this to the law because no court would accept this kind of case. They went to a court and were turned back. The next day they were threatened by the local government. As long as the government has to meet the population and family planning quota (that is the number of abortions in a certain area), they will and can do anything.

Anyone who reports an "Out of Plan" child will be rewarded for \$400 after the report is confirmed. Anyone who reports the hiding place of those "Out of Plan" pregnant women gets the same reward. This is just 2006's data. One can see all the posters about it in any village. And the local government keeps the reporters' names secret.

I saw twice when they went to seize "Out of Plan" pregnant women, and each time they had at least 30 people, including policemen. Five years ago a female PFPO chief's house was set on fire and she was threatened that her son would be killed (if she continued to perform forcibly induced labor on pregnant women). She was so scared that she quit her job and moved to another place.

There was a young couple that didn't complete the marriage registration because the husband was not old enough. So they hadn't got the "Birth Permit" then. The couple went to register for marriage on the second day after his age met the marriage requirement. But his wife was found to be four months pregnant. So the female PFPO chief mentioned above forced them to have abortion. When the baby was born, they found it was a boy. All the family cried with bitterness and the father knelt down holding his dead child and cried for two hours before he threw the baby into an empty well.

Although I am pressed for time, I still have many more "forcibly induced labor" materials to be edited. I will keep working on it. I am also one of the vulnerable groups, and I didn't receive very much education. I am risking my life by writing this paper. I am also afraid of being banned or arrested or punished by the government. But if I don't write out these true stories, my conscience will bother me for the rest of my life. And if I don't write them out, I will feel guilty towards my own "Out of Plan" child. My wife and I once had an "Out of Plan" child too. But he was killed by the "Population and Family Planning Policy" before he was born. My wife and I live in guilt everyday. We do regret creating him. My paper is for all the souls of the infants killed by the "Population and Family Planning Policy." I wish they can go to heaven and live happily ever after.

Because I am not good at English, I hope there will be some kind hearted people who are good at English or other foreign languages who can translate this report into English or other languages, so that the United Nations World Conference on Women, the United Nations Special Session on Children, the United Nations' Children's Fund, and all the churches and charities can read it and call for an end of the bloody induced labors and abortions in China! I want all people with kind souls to know about those "Out of Plan" fetuses that are about to be sent to the "meat grinder." Let us save those innocent infants!

Let's reveal more of this kind of story in China. If there is anyone who is able to translate my report into English, please send me a copy. Or send it to the International Human Rights Organization. I do wish all kind hearted people overseas can help us save those infants and their mothers. Let us work on it together!

Case 8

When: August 2008.

Where: Guandong Province

Source: <http://bbs.hualongxiang.com/thread-5615475-1-1.html>

The Complete Process of Forcibly Induced Labor

About the same time last year, I was pregnant with a 6-month unborn baby. My husband and I were hiding because this was our second baby and it was defined as “Out of Plan” in China. One day around noon, I went out of our rented room to buy something. At that moment there were two vans blocking me in front and from behind. About ten people jumped out of the vans. I had only heard of PFPO kidnapping people, and now it finally came to me. I didn’t resist because I knew it was useless.

I was put into a van and taken to a PFPO. There was someone to register me in. I told him I wanted to see my husband. “Your family members will be informed after you get it done.” I told him I was willing to pay any amount of fines. “There are plenty of people willing to pay fines. But we too have our own quota to meet.” It was 11:30 a.m.

At noon, they went out for lunch and I was locked in a room with a bathroom and a security door. And outside, there was a guard to watch me. I’ve always been a law-abiding citizen since I was born, but now I am detained because I want to be a mother. My baby in my womb kicked me softly for a while. Maybe it was her lunch time too. About five months ago, we learned that it was a girl. We chose a name for her: Yuqing.

I spent two and half hours in panic. Then they took me to a hospital in the same van. The van drove into the hospital and stopped at a back door. I was put up to an examining room on the second floor. There I met a pregnant lady in the same situation as me. Her baby was maybe one or two months older than mine. Her eyes were red and swollen. There were a lot of people watching her too.

I had a B mode ultrasound, cardiogram, blood test, and urine test. Five people accompanied me to the bathroom. Two females went in with me, two males were outside the bathroom, and the fifth one was outside the window -- in case I jumped out to escape.

In the end I was put up in a maternity ward on the third floor. It was not a regular maternity ward, but a small room. A nurse was doing sterilization prep, and a doctor was putting on his gloves. Suddenly the pregnant lady I had met knelt down before the doctor: “Doctor, I beg you! I beg you to let me go! My baby is a son, and he will be born in a month. My husband is the only son in his family and his father has cancer and can only live for at most a year. If I lose my son, my husband’s father will die of sorrow. I beg you. I ...”

That doctor stared at her blankly and said nothing. The PFPO workers pointed at an operation table to her. She refused to comply. And then two PFPO workers took her by her hands and feet and proficiently placed her onto the bed and pressed her there. Two other workers came to help too. The doctor blocked the operation table with a screen. I didn’t look, and I didn’t want to look, because it would soon be my turn. Yuqing was very quiet in my womb. Maybe she was sleeping.

After two or three minutes, the screen was removed and that pregnant lady was no longer struggling. Instead, she stared at those people who were pressing her on the table with great hatred. “You don’t fear retribution, do you?” Those people were afraid to look at her. I then was told to “take a walk to make the induced labor go faster.” I touched my daughter who was sleeping soundly in my belly and then lay down on that cold operation bed. A nurse lifted up my clothes and the doctor pushed my belly very hard to find my fetus. I had never pushed my daughter Yuqing that hard before.

As the doctor found Yuqing’s head, he used a syringe filled with poison and injected it into my belly--- my daughter’s head. I did not struggle, but I could clearly feel Yuqing struggling in my womb. My tears rolled down my cheeks. After that I was taken to a ward that was in terrible condition. In it there were seven beds and two pregnant women. They had also been taken here by force. “We have informed your family. They will soon be here.” After they left, I finally burst into tears. The two pregnant ladies came to comfort me: “Stop crying. This is now the reality. Save your strength for tomorrow (to expel the fetus out of womb).” I do not want to mention my husband and family’s sorrow after they came.

At 4:00 p.m., the lady who had a four-month fetus began to have bellyache. We rang the bell to call for a nurse. The nurse came and said: "What are you crying for? This is just the beginning. Call me when it is the most painful." In the beginning that lady could still talk to us from time to time. But it became more and more painful. We again rang the bell to call that nurse. "Go to the delivery room." The nurse just stood a meter away and shouted at her. Another lady and I helped her to get off the bed and we saw her walking out slowly. I was afraid to think about this but just prayed that she could get this done as soon as possible. I also prayed that I could get this done as soon as possible, too.

After two hours she came back with an even slower pace. I thought she already gave a birth. "I didn't. They took me to an empty room where there was nobody. They told me to deliver the body of my child myself and call them after it's done. Nobody will even know if I die in there. It was so cold inside and I called that nurse to turn on the heat. She turned on the air-conditioning and left. So I decided to have my labor here in this room." Although we were all scared, only we ourselves could help each other now. After about 10 minutes her amniotic fluid came out. It was so painful for her that she couldn't speak. She was twisting with pain. We helped her to take her pants off. As she was crying with great pain the baby was born. It was a very small baby and wrapped with something like a membrane. We called the nurse and she shouted at us: "Why did you do it here? You made the beds dirty and I have to clean it. Get off now!"

It was almost the same for the second pregnant lady. She went to the delivery room first and then came back with anger. Her delivery was in our room too. She had hemorrhage and we called the doctor for some anti-inflammatory injection. The doctor said, "She has to pay for that and it isn't covered by her current expense."

During the second night, I began to have bellyache. Because of what I have seen with those two ladies, I decided not to go to that "delivery room." My husband was with me. He suggested I eat something. But I was in no mood for food. Yesterday Yuqing still had some movement in my belly. Today there wasn't any at all. Around midnight I began to have more and more pain. I had to scratch the quilt and twist my body to ease my pain. My husband had to wipe my sweat from time to time. The pain came to me from moment to moment. Once the pain stopped, I immediately fell asleep and then was woken up by pain. At 7:00 a.m. I began to throw up. Since I didn't eat much I had nothing to throw up but bitter water. With one time of regurgitation my amniotic fluid burst out. I sat up to ease my pain. With another regurgitation more amniotic fluid burst out and I felt my daughter was about to come out. I asked my husband to help me stand by the bed and put a plate under my feet. Soon she came out and after about ten seconds, the placenta came out too. My husband and I looked at our daughter with great sorrow. She was all black and lying there in rigidity. Then a nurse came in: "What are you doing here? Why did you give birth in this room?" Because I was struggling all night the night before, the plastic paper on the mattress was broken and the whole mattress was wet from my amniotic fluid.

When I lay on bed and couldn't move at all, a nurse came in and gave me an injection to contract my uterus. About ten minutes later, another disaster came to me. In the operation room, the doctor urged me to get onto the operation table: "Get onto the table fast. I am about to go home." I begged her to be tender because I was too painful. "Painful? Didn't you feel painful just then with your husband?" If it were a normal day I would have slapped her on her face, but now I totally gave up. I was afraid she would do the uterine curettage too hard on me. After the uterine curettage I was still bleeding while lying on bed. "Get up now. There are still a lot people waiting." My husband helped me to move back to the ward. Although I had a thick sanitary napkin, the blood still leaked out from my pants. The nurse brought me Norfloxacin Capsules for 3 days and a bottle of Herba Leonuri. The next morning we checked out from the hospital and I had some anti-inflammation injections in another hospital: I don't want to see those cold-blooded doctors and nurses anymore.

My daughter Yuqing, I hope you are in heaven now. Mommy will forever miss you. Mommy didn't do well as a mother and I will live in guilt for the rest of my life.

Case 9

When: 2008

Where: Ju County, Shandong Province

Source: The web site of Student Union of the Hong Kong Baptist University

Eyewitness Accounts of Population and Family Planning Commission Killing Newly Born Babies in Ju County Shan Dong Province

Ju County Shandong Province PFPC is famous for its violent law enforcement and it has evoked great resentment among citizens. If you search for “Ju County Shandong Province PFPC 莒县计生委” in www.baidu.com you will find many instances of Ju County PFPC’s violence. There are many in <http://english.china.com/> too, such as <http://tieba.baidu.com/f?ct=335675392&tn=baiduPostBrowser&sc=3893907426&z=379723482&pn=0&rn=30&lm=0&word=%C8%D5%D5#3893907426>

The link below has records of many of its violent actions: http://club.china.com/data/thread/2614689/281/71/66/9_1.html

But the story below is much more horrific. It is from “<http://bbs.rzwww.com/>” and “Rizhao Bar” in <http://tieba.baidu.com/>, and reproduced in <http://bbs.rzwww.com/thread-17921-1-1.html>

Eyewitness Account of Population and Family Planning Commission Killing a Newborn Baby in Ju County Shan Dong Province.

My girlfriend was once a nurse in PFPC and I am from Ju County too. She didn’t know much about the darkness when she first came there. There was a time that a lady who was nine months’ pregnant was sent to the PFPC, and the lady was about to give birth to her child. The PFPC forcibly made the pregnant woman abort by injecting poison. However, because this fetus was already 9 months, the baby wasn’t killed by the injection. The baby was born and looked the same as other newly born babies. The only difference was that the baby cried very mournfully. The doctor told my girlfriend to find a bucket and so my girlfriend did. But she didn’t know what that was for. Then another doctor filled the bucket with water, and the first doctor put the baby into the water and drowned him. My girlfriend was too scared to say a word. When the baby was dead they took it out and threw it away. The mother was held down on the bed and didn’t see this.

One can often hear PFPC proclaiming: “It is better to have one more grave than an ‘Out of Plan’ infant.”

Case 10

The 2007 Haihe Town, Sheyang County, Jiangsu Province Population and Family Planning Performance Evaluation -- Work Reward and Punishment (Article 5):

Source: Official website of the government in Haihe Town, Sheyang County
<http://xxgk.sheyang.gov.cn/html/JE306/JE306-E0200/0843011201681262103.html>

Reward and Punishment System For Hospital and Population and Family Planning Center Medical Workers

A 1000 Chinese Yuan fine to the surgeon and 500 Chinese Yuan to other assistant doctors on discovery of one case of labor without a “Birth Permit” or living fetus after induced labor. A one year lay-off penalty is given to pregnancy testers on discovery of one case when they failed to discover any pregnant woman which leads later to a childbirth. (No salary or bonus during the lay-off period).

Case 11

When: December 16, 2006

Where: Xinhua Street, Tianhe District Guangzhou City

Source: http://xinghua.thnet.gov.cn/v2006/zwgk/zwxx/sqxw/200701/t20070126_106258.htm

Official Report: “A Successful Case of Induced Labor in Heshui Residence In Xinhua Street, Tianhe District, Guangzhou City

From the official website of Heshui Residence in Xinhua Street, Tianhe District Guangzhou City. (This is a case of a so-called “Successful and Harmonious Execution of an Eighth Month Fetus”)

“According to the Article 2 in “Population and Family Planning Law,” any pregnancy which is not in accord with this law should be given “remedial measures.” On December 16th 2006, after many efforts, induced labor to expel the “out of the plan” child of resident He Cuiling was successfully enforced. In the beginning He Cuiling and her husband Qiu Fuguo were resisting this very much and refused to cooperate. Therefore the population and family planning workers and some other staff arranged a meeting to discuss ways of handling the situation. Under the lead of Residence Chief Lian Jinlian, the population and family planning workers tried to persuade the couple, and the husband’s brothers and sisters, and also the wife’s mother. Finally the husband Qiu Fuguo was moved by our efforts and agreed to persuade his wife He Cuiling. After a week He Cuiling agreed on her own will to have an induced labor of her 8-month child. This is not only a case of successfully solving an “out of the plan” pregnancy, but also the fruit of our residence workers’ labor.

(Heshui Residence Xinhua Street Residential Committee)”

Case 12

When: May 31 to June 3, 2005

Where: Diaoyutai Village, Guying Town, Huiji District, Zhenzhou City, Henan Province.

Source: “China Rights-Safeguarding Journalists”: <http://www.wqjizhe.org.cn/>

Reproduced in <http://club.dayoo.com/read-bxhs-36152.htm###>

The Population and Family Planning Office In Huiji District, Zhenzhou City, Henan Province Had Forcibly Induced Labor to Expel a Seven-Month Fetus

The Population and Family Planning Office in Zhenzhou City Henan Province forcibly induced labor to expel a 7-month fetus and killed the fetus. This case evoked great anger in the society after it was exposed on the internet. The victim’s mother was named Wang Liping and lived in Diaoyutai Village Guying Town Huiji District Zhenzhou City, Henan Province. She was 23 years old and was pregnant from her boyfriend before their marriage. Wang Liping was forcibly taken to the hospital by the local Population and Family Planning Office and was subjected to forcibly induced labor, which led to the death of her seven-month fetus.

The victim’s statement:

My name is Wang Liping, female, Han Chinese and 23 years old. I am living in Diaoyutai Village, Guying Town, Huiji District, Zhenzhou City, Henan Province. I had a boyfriend for several years and we had not completed our marriage procedures because of our poverty. In August 2007 I was pregnant by him. My family was in great joy because I am the oldest daughter in my family and this was the first time I was pregnant. My family has had no children for more than 10 years so they were all very happy and considered it very important.

At around 6pm on March 31, 2008, I was stopped by a couple of people on the street in Guying Town. They asked me to go with them. They told me they were from Guying Population and Family Planning Office when I asked who they were. However, they didn’t show me their badges. They wanted to take me into their car but I refused to comply. So those people beat me up and dragged me to the Guying Hospital, PLA Air Force Hospital and Litang Hospital, and asked them to do induced labor on me. But none of those hospitals was willing to do that to me.

At 11:00 p.m., they took me to the Laoyachen Hospital, and forcibly induced labor on me without any examination or my signature. My seven-month unborn child was killed. At that time I was crying out loud for help and those people beat me up. They and some doctors and nurses pushed me onto the ground and took my

pants off. Then they injected some medicine at my fetus' location in my belly, and then they roped me onto a sickbed. I could not resist this and nobody came to help me. I could not imagine that this brutal and bloody behavior could happen in the civilized 21st century.

When the injected medicine began to take effect, I had great pain in my belly. At 3:00 a.m., on April 2nd, my almost-fully-developed child was born. My child even mournfully cried for some minutes, and later the crying ceased. I cried out for help for a long time until a yawning nurse came and shouted at me: "No more crying!" I said: "Please take a look at my baby." That nurse took a glance and said it was dead and then put my baby beside me. I fainted on hearing this tragic news. When I woke up in the morning, there was a doctor standing by my bed and asked for money to "get rid of the fetus' body." I said I had no money and so they just used a plastic bag to wrap my baby and put it beside me.

I was totally crushed facing these Population and Family Planning workers, doctors and nurses who didn't have any medical ethics or humanity. I could not imagine that I would be deprived of my human rights like this in a society ruled by law. I was not allowed contact with my family until April 3rd. During the time I lost contact with my family, my family members went to the Population and Family Planning Office asking for the legal basis of my forcibly induced labor and the death of my fetus. Those Population and Family Planning workers shouted at my family and drove my family members out of the government building. At the same time the Laoyachen Hospital again sent me a note asking for payment.

The lady lying on the bed is Wang Liping, and the dead fetus lying in the plastic bag was her child.







Case 13

September 7, 2000

Luojiaying village, Angshan town, Changli County, Hebei Province.

Source: <http://magazine.caijing.com.cn/2007-07-22/110064043.html>

A nine-months' pregnant woman was subjected to forcibly induced labor by the Population and Family Planning Office in Hebei Province

Yang Zhongchen: a villager in Luojiaying village, Angshan town, Changli County, Hebei Province, aged 39, so far no children.

Seven years ago Yang Zhongchen and his wife Jin Yani had a chance to be parents. When the wife had been pregnant for 9 months, she was forced to have induced labor due to her lack of a "birth permit." The well-developed fetus was terminated. Since the fetus was well-developed, the doctor used forceps to reach into Jin Yani's womb and broke the fetus' head into pieces to take it out. Jin Yani could never conceive any children again because of the surgery. For 7 years the couple has tried all they can to appeal this to the law.

Yang Zhongchen and Jin Yani registered their marriage on May 5, 2000. In that year Yang Zhongchen was 32 and Jin Yani was 20. They met all the requirements of China "Marriage Law" and for Yang Zhongchen, it was "late marriage and late childbearing" (which is encouraged by the Chinese Government). However, they didn't register before their marriage. Jin Yani had already been pregnant for 4 months at the time they got their marriage license. It was premarital pregnancy according to the laws.

On August 15, 2000, Yang Zhongchen came to Di Weijun -- the PFPC chief in Angshan town, Changli County, Hebei Province -- for a "Birth Permit." He also showed a B mode ultrasound report from the Second People's Hospital in Qinghuangdao City. The report showed that Jin Yani had been pregnant for 8 months. Di Weijun promised to give them the "Birth Permit" but since this was an "out of the plan" child, they had to pay the fine. Yang Zhongchen accepted it.

Believing that everything was fine, the couple began to prepare for the birth of their child. But all of a sudden, everything changed. On the evening of September 7th 2000, PFPO officials from Luojiaying Village and Ansahn Town came to their house. At that time Yang Zhongchen wasn't at home. There were only Jin Yani and Yang's mother Wang Xurong. Jin Yani was forcibly taken to Changli County Population and Family

Planning Station for forcibly induced labor. At that time the fetus was already 9 months old and was alive. After an induced labor injection, the baby was killed in the womb. But because of the baby's big size, it could not be expelled from Jin Yani's body. So the doctor used forceps to reach into Jin Yani's womb and broke the fetus' head into pieces to take it out. Jin Yani was severely hurt mentally and physically.

Then the Yangs began to petition for justice. With the help of some government staff, on July 18th 2006, the Yangs, who didn't know much about the law before this time, submitted their administrative compensation application to the Cangli County Population and Family Planning Bureau. The latter made a decision of "no compensation" on August 28th, and sent the decision to Yangs.

According to China's "National Compensation Law," the plaintiff who does not agree with the "No Compensation" decision can issue administrative action within 3 months of receiving the decision. That was how Sun Maohang the chief of Beijing Huayi Law Firm came to the case and he provided his legal aid at no charge. The Yangs issued their administrative action with Sun Maohang as their lawyer to Changli County Court. The courts accepted it on the same day. Therefore on February 9th and April 20th 2007, the court held the trial and hearings. During the trial, the defendant Changli Population and Family Planning Bureau replied to the charge that the induced labor was performed with the consent of Jin Yani herself after she was persuaded by the PFPO officials. Also they had arranged an examination for Jin Yani and there was no proof that her infertility had anything to do with the induced labor.

The Changli County Population and Family Planning Bureau also alleged that their workers did not participate in the induced labor operation. It was Anshan Town PFPO who did the operation and the Anshan Town PFPO did not have any direct administrative affiliation with them. Also the Changli County Population and Family Planning Station was an independent legal entity, not an administrative office. They had no relation to Changli County Population and Family Planning Bureau.

In response to the defendant's reply, the plaintiff's lawyer, Sun Maohang, argued that the most convincing evidence of whether Jin Yani had agreed with the operation or not, was the signature authorizing the operation. If it had been her will, there should be her and her family members' signatures. But actually, it was the Anshan PFPO chief Di Weijun's signature. There was no one of Jin Yani's family members with her during the operation, and it was also the local officials who paid the operation expense.

Sun Maohang argued that according to Article 6 in "Hebei Province Population and Family Planning Regulations," the Changli Population and Family Planning Station was affiliated with Changli County Population and Family Planning Bureau. The deputy director of the bureau was also the chief of the station. It is actually the same group of people in two units. Since the affiliation was clear, the Changli County Population and Family Planning Bureau was the right one to bear the compensation responsibility.

Sun Maohang also pointed out that, under the current medical system, all the medical examinations and consultations are carried out by the local official medical organizations, and those organizations were established by the local government. Since it was a case of administrative action, the local government was the right one to be the defendant. Also, the court should arrange a second consultation for Jin Yani for the sake of justice, and the doctors for this medical examination should be from Beijing professional hospitals or forensic specialists.

But on May 18th 2007, Changli County Court made their verdict of the first trial, and dismissed the plaintiff's action. As for the question of whether the induced labor was administered with consent of Jin Yani, the court's judgment document gave an evasive answer: "At 19:00 September 7th, Anshan PFPO chief and other village officials came to Jin Yani's house to persuade her to have induced labor. The plaintiff Jin Yani then followed PFPO workers to a PFPO station to take 'remedial measures.' After examination, the station operated induced labor to Jin Yani." It is actually a very indefinite explanation: neither did it say Jin Yani had agreed to do the procedure, nor did it say that she was forced to do so.

The judgment document admitted that it was true that Changli County Population and Family Planning Bureau had arranged an examination for Jin Yani, but it didn't mention the plaintiff's lawyer's request for a consultation by third-party hospitals.

The court insisted that the Population and Family Planning Policy is a basic state policy, every citizen must be subject to it. The plaintiff was pregnant before marriage. According to the "Hebei Province Population and Family Planning Regulations," all of what the Anshan Town Government PFPO, Luojiaying Village PFPO

workers had done to Jin Yani was legal. The examination and the induced labor were legal, too. Since the defendant's own staff did not participate in the whole event, it did not fall under the category of administrative acts. Although the County Population and Family Planning Station is the institutional unit of the defendant, it is also an independent legal entity. Its function is to provide medical services for population and family planning but not administrative acts. Therefore, the induced labor operation that the County Population and Family Planning Station gave to plaintiff Jin Yani does not belong to administrative acts. And so it is not an administrative act of the defendant.

The judgment of the first trial went against the Yangs.

Case 14

When: August 15, 2000

Where: Caidian Village, Huangpi District, Wuhan City

SOURCE: <http://hi.baidu.com/%BC%C3%B9%AB%CD%F8/blog/item/ae5cefb4c0a4ec7a8bd4b21e.html>

<http://www.yznews.com.cn/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=11035>

The Legal Murder of Infants, Wuhan Huangpi Population and Family Planning Service Station Killed an “Out of Plan” Male Infant in Public

This is a true story. The innocent child would never know that he revealed a real massacre in the civilized 21st century to the international community at the expense of his life. It is called the “Huangpi Incident.” It was widely reported by international media. When questioned by a journalist from “The Times,” the national Population and Family Planning Committee chief Zhang Weiqing unabashedly said this was just an “individual case.” But it is known by all people that this kind of case exists all over China.

On August 15th 2000, the workers in PFPC in Caidian Village, Huangpi District, Wuhan City, first threw an “Out of Plan” baby (found by an old lady in a toilet) onto the ground, then kicked the baby with their feet, and in the end they drowned the baby in a paddy field. This evoked great anger among the local citizens. In the morning of the 16th, many citizens in Caidian Village called the newspaper to report this murder. They said that they knew that baby was an “Out of Plan” child, but it was totally a crime to brutally kill this little life. In the morning of the 16th, a reporter went to Caidian Village in Huangpi District, and Liu Juyu, the old lady who found and meant to save the child, told the whole story.

At 5:00 p.m. on August 15th, Liu Juyu heard from her neighbors that there was a baby crying behind the village financial department. As a retired doctor, Liu Juyu hurried to the toilet and found a child dipped in feces. Liu Juyu immediately dragged him out and washed him. She took the baby to a clinic and cut off his umbilical cord and gave him an injection of antibiotics. After all the treatment, Liu Juyu wrapped the baby and gave him some water to drink. At that moment, 5 PFPO workers came to Liu Juyu and snatched the baby from her and threw the baby on the ground. According to Liu Juyu's daughter, the baby twitched his arms and legs because of the severe pain. But this was just the beginning. One PFPO worker then kicked the baby very hard with his feet. After that, a couple of people took the baby away, and the baby's crying could still be heard from far away. According to the villagers, those PFPO workers took the baby to a paddy field and drowned him there. Mentioning the child, Liu Juyu's heart still wrenched very much. She said the baby was very lovely, white and chubby. He could even drink himself after medical treatment. Liu Juyu said the PFPO was much too brutal: even if the child was “out of the plan,” he could have been sent to the orphanage. Why did they have to kill him?

According to investigations, this baby was the child of villager Huang Qiusheng. In the morning of the 15th, the PFPO workers took his wife, who was 9 months pregnant, to a PFPO operation room and gave her an injection to induce labor. In the afternoon the baby was born but that injection failed to kill the baby. Seeing this, the PFPO workers told Huang's wife to throw the baby away. And then Liu Juyu found the baby in the toilet. Huang Yuansheng (Huang Qiusheng's brother) said, his brother didn't want more children, but he could not afford the cost of a sterilization operation. So he had to let it be.

This evoked great anger among the villagers. They said: “We know that it was illegal to have ‘out of the

plan' children, but the baby was killed alive! We have many 'out of the plan' children in our village but you can keep them as long as you pay the fines."

This pathetic baby's short life was full of torture. He was abandoned in a toilet, and was killed after being saved by Liu Juyu. I do believe anyone who still has a conscience will shed tears for him. And this kind of murder of infants has been carried out numerous times in China. Did those infants commit any crime that they should be punished like this by the ruling class?

"It is better to have 10 more graves, than to have one 'out of the plan' child." This horrible slogan produces more bloody incidents. In the hometown of Lu Xun (a very famous Chinese writer), Shaoxing City, Zhejiang Province, a newly born baby was killed by piercing his head with scissors, only because his mother didn't have a "Birth Permit."

In Chen Zhou, Hunan Province, 2 brothers' houses were exploded by the government because one of them had an "Out of Plan" child. The village PFPO slogan was: "Houses will be razed if you refuse tubal ligation; cattle will be seized if you refuse abortion; nobody cares if you want to protest by suicide; it is better to have people die than to have 'out of the plan' children." . . .

Even in the animal kingdom, which obeys the law of the jungle, it is unheard of for young animals to be killed for the better survival of herd. However, there are some Chinese enthusing about killing their own people's infants for some reason. Those infant-killers proclaim themselves as the representatives of advanced culture. (The Chinese Communist Party claims it always represents "the development trend of China's advanced productive forces, the orientation of China's advanced culture and the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people"). It makes all 1.3 billion Chinese people live under this infant-killing culture. If the PFPO officials cannot meet their quotas (to have a certain number of abortions), then they are docked 50% of their salaries. Many of those communist officials' political positions and profits are based on the massacre of infants. This is typical tyranny.

Now let's take a look at the local authority's response about the "Huangpi Incident":

(From "Quality Care in Family Planning in China"

<http://www.fpqoc.org.cn/xmzl/xmzl-detail.aspx?articleid=199>)

"Now the high technology has entered the population and family planning field. The 'Huangpi Incident' was known by the whole world in just one day. And the Chinese government was questioned by the international community. This has taught us that the globalization of information cannot be stopped. We cannot continue using an ostrich policy anymore. It is naive to believe that the outside world won't know if we keep our secrets. Therefore, we must find ways to do population and family planning work in an open environment. This is a historic task for all of us." . . .

Case 15

When: September 21, 1994

Where: Jianguomen Beijing city

Sources: <http://big5.ifeng.com/gate/big5/bbs.ifeng.com/viewthread.php?tid=3392443###>

<http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E5%BB%BA%E5%9B%BD%E9%97%A8%E4%BA%8B%E4%BB%B6>

1994 Beijing Jianguomen Tian Mingjian Incident

On September 21st 1994, many Canadian TV stations broadcast a live video of a gunfight near the embassy area in Beijing Jianguomen. It could be seen that an Iranian diplomat and his nine year old son were killed in the gunfight; a yellow taxi's windshield was smashed; a bus was full of bullet holes, the wounded children of the Iranian diplomat were still crying out loud in the car; police were all over with guns; medics were saving injured people while gun shots could still be heard. The Chinese government immediately shut down the satellite broadcasting and no reporters or journalists were allowed to do interviews. The reason the Canadian TV stations still had live broadcast was because the gunfight was right under their department. They

had estimated that Chinese government may block all broadcasts so Canadian reporters made this live broadcast before it was banned. All Chinese media were ordered to be silent except Beijing Evening Newspaper published a one-hundred-word article with gunfight news authorized by Xinhua News Agency (The official news agency of Chinese government). This caused Beijing Evening Newspaper to be very hot and the price went up to 50 times its original price. Even now citizens in Beijing should still remember this incident.

This internationally famous criminal was a People's Liberation Army First Lieutenant, who was 30 years old. He was from the countryside in Henan Province and an excellent soldier, especially his marksmanship. He was once recommended for study in Xi'an Army College for further education. He was highly recognized by his superiors when he was a staff in the regimental command.

His gun shot incident was caused by the forcibly induced labor to his wife. He and his wife had a daughter at that time. Since he was from the countryside, and just like most country people, he always wanted to have a son. But because of the strict population and family planning policy, he didn't tell the army that his wife was pregnant again. But his regiment finally knew this by secretly checking his mail. And then the regiment informed the local PFPO, and his wife was forcibly taken to the hospital to have an abortion. However, because his wife had been pregnant for seven months, the forcibly induced labor caused medical malpractice, and his wife and child (later it was confirmed that it was a boy) both died in the hospital. On knowing this Tian Mingjian was totally despairing. He decided to take revenge on society.

On the night of September 19th, he treated the arms storehouse keeper to dinner, and borrowed the storehouse key from the keeper. Later he took a type 81 assault rifle and six magazines of bullets. Then he hid the rifle under a chair in the reviewing stand. He also told some of his soldier friends who were from the same village to drop down on hearing "Hit the ground!" the next day. (After the incident his friends were punished because of failing to report this information.)

On the morning of September 20th, he was waiting by the reviewing stand when troops were doing exercises. At the moment Tian Mingjian saw the regiment political commissar on the field, he began to shoot immediately after shouting "Hit the ground!" Four people and the political commissar were killed instantly and more than 10 people were injured. The whole camp was in chaos. Tian Mingjian then ran to the highway and hijacked a jeep heading directly toward Tiananmen Square in Beijing.

The jeep met a red light at Jianguomen and the driver drove the jeep to hit a tree and fled. Tian Mingjian shot him in the back. Then Tian Mingjian shot a yellow taxi and its driver.

Then Tian Mingjian began to shoot people at random and riddle cars and buses passing by. The special police soon arrived and began gun fights with him. Although there were many armed special police, Tian Mingjian held them back with his military skills and excellent marksmanship. At that time a 44 bus was passing by and the driver was so scared that he stopped the bus in the middle of the road. And so the bus was riddled by bullets and 17 people were killed. Among them were bicycle riders and Iranian diplomat Yousef Mohammadi Pishknari and his son. Dozens were injured on his trail towards Jianguomen, while police desperately tried to apprehend him.

Tian Mingjian excellently demonstrated his military skills in the gun fight. He lowered his body and took advantage of the surroundings and kept calm facing the police. It was clear that a field army soldier's military skills and discipline were much higher than regular police. Those regular police were all hiding behind the soldiers in the gunfight. The anti-riot squad and policemen were communicating using uncoded signals and so they were even more suppressed by Tian Mingjian. There was a policeman named Cao Fukun, who underestimated Tian Mingjian's military skills, and popped up his head to search for Tian Mingjian's location. Tian Mingjian once again proved his marksmanship. Cao Fukun was shot in the head and the bullet penetrated his helmet and killed him instantly.

However, Tian Mingjian just wanted revenge on society and didn't do much planning. So after the gunfight he was besieged at Yabao Road and his bullets were running out. Heavy police fire forced him to flee into a dead end, where he was killed from behind by a sniper who was from his camp. After this incident, his regiment was deactivated in 1996.

Case 16

When: 1981

Where: Lin Yi City, Shandong Province

Source: China Aid Files

My name is Li Ying (pennname). I was born and grew up at Lin Yi City in Shandong Province, Mainland China, which is also the hometown of the famous blind activist, Mr. Chen Guangcheng, who is imprisoned in China right now.

I have experienced forced abortions three times over my life time. The last time took place in 1981, when I was 40 years old. It was also the worst abortion experience not only because I was getting old, but more importantly because I was seven months pregnant. I will never forget that black week.

I had been hiding my pregnancy from the family planning officials until I was seven months pregnant with my baby. Somehow, the family planning officials in my hometown became aware of my pregnancy and started hunting me all over. So, I had to escape to my mother's home, which was one hour away from my home. But the family planning officials ran after me and eventually caught me in my mom's home. My parents were in their 60's. They were scared to death when they saw so many family planning officials run into their small one bedroom house. My mother cried and begged them to let me go. But they pushed my mom away mercilessly and dragged me to the hospital immediately.

When I arrived at the hospital, I saw that the hospital was full of pregnant women waiting for forced abortions. Many of them were crying. From time to time, I heard painful screaming and groaning voices. I was so scared that I hardly could move my legs. But the family planning officials, doctors and nurses dragged me into the surgery room.

I was forced to lie down on a bed. One nurse took off my clothes. Then the doctor used her hand to touch my lower abdomen, trying to find the head of my baby. Then she asked another nurse to give her the syringe when she found my baby's head. With one hand on my lower abdomen, she began to inject all the medicine into the head of my baby with her another hand. I could feel that my baby suddenly moved in my womb when the injection occurred. Immediately I cried out and begged them "Please do not kill my baby. She is innocent. Please let me go..." Ferociously, they yelled at me, "Family planning is our national policy. You cannot keep this baby since you do not have a birth permit. You are totally breaking China's law if you have this baby."

Crying, screaming, depressed and despairing, I was moved out of the surgery room and pushed into another room where five more women were also crying with groaning voices. I touched my womb and felt my baby was still moving. I cried and murmured to my baby "I am sorry, my baby! I am sorry you are going to die in my body. As your mom, I am sorry that I could not protect you. I could not protect your life even in front of my eyes. I have to watch you be killed inside of me. I am sorry my baby. Maybe in our next generation, I can make it up to you..."

About two hours later, I no longer felt my baby move. I knew she was dead already. I was so despairing that I really wanted to commit suicide. As a mother, I was so ashamed that I let my baby die inside of my body and I could not do anything about it.

During the next three days, with terrible pain in my womb and in my heart, I did not want to talk to anyone, not even to my husband. Hardly did I eat anything. I just missed my baby in my womb. In the afternoon of the third day after the injection of the medicine, I saw quite a lot of blood flow out of my birth canal and called the nurses. Immediately they placed a big plastic bucket at one side of my bed. They told me then that "your baby is going to be delivered. Be prepared and put your dead baby into this plastic bucket..."

With my eyes full of tears, I saw that my baby was carried away by the nurse. Later on, I was told that it was a beautiful girl. She was taken away by the nurse and was dumped into a huge garbage pit beside the crematorium, which was specifically established for the aborted babies. This garbage pit is still there today and tens of thousands of aborted babies are still buried there. The number of the aborted babies buried over there is increasing every day if they are not being made by some crazy doctors as Baby Soup for some corrupted government officials and cruel wealthy people.

Over the following couple of days, a lot of blood still flowed out of my birth canal. Plus, doctors did the surgery of dilation and curettage twice to take out my placenta without success. This caused a terrible hemorrhage. However, there was not enough blood stored in the hospital, as many women had the similar

abortions. So I could not get a proper blood transfusion. I became very weak physically and was almost dying.

After one week in the hospital, my family took me back to my own home. Since I lost too much blood during the forced abortion, very often I experienced vertigo. And hardly could I do any heavy farm work. This situation lasted for over six months.

Physically, my body got recovered after about 6 months, but psychologically, never!!!

Thank God that I am a Christian now. Spiritually, I got healed by God. I know one day I am going to meet all of my aborted children in heaven. And I also pray for the hundreds of millions of forced aborted children in China. They all will be with God in Heaven. Specifically, I pray for Chinese government to abolish the One Child Policy and forced abortion in China. May the children of God rejoice in China one day.

Final word: In 2008, there are about one million people in my small county in Lin Yi city, but there were total over 7000 late term (over 6 months) forced abortions, which means over 7000 mothers are suffering right now. What about the whole China! Millions of them and only God knows the exact number! May God help us to stop this inhuman crime in China!

About the Author

[What follows is a statement provided by the Chinese national who leaked the August 25, 2009 Document from which Cases 1 through 14 were taken. The Author has requested anonymity for security reasons, but has nevertheless provided the following.]

Sex: Male

Age: 31

From: A coastal city in Liaoning Province.

Career field: Construction Budget Management

Personal Statement:

I am from a city by the sea in Liaoning Province. I am 31 years old. I am not highly educated, but have earned an associate-level degree from a Chinese junior college. I majored in construction budget management, and I currently work in that field.

I hereby swear [in my soul] that all the facts of the cases in this report are true. Those cases are from many sources. Please trust me. I do not do this for personal gain. All I want to do is to urge the power of justice to stop the massacre of the most innocent life in the world.

My actions have also been motivated by a deep personal loss. Because of my lack of caution, my wife became pregnant for a second time. My second was forcibly aborted because of the Population and Family Planning Policy. I truly underestimated the cruelty of this policy. But, as the father of the child, I did not fulfill my responsibility. I was unable to protect him. Maybe if I had not created him, he and his mother would not have suffered so much. Every day, I confess my guilt and pain for this little life. I will regret this for my whole life. I pray he will be taken care of by our God in heaven. After I die, I will surely look for him and compensate all the love I owe him.

**APPENDIX E, CHINA: BEST PRACTICES—INFANTICIDE,
SUBMITTED BY REGGIE LITTLEJOHN**

**China: Best Practices -- Infanticide
“What if the infant is still alive after induced labor?”**

The following web-format discussion was copied from a current website for Chinese gynecologists and obstetricians. The name of the thread is “[What if the infant is still alive after induced labor?](#)” Posts to the thread date from April 13 through April 28, 2009. The English translations have been embedded into the webpage, so that those interested can have a direct view of the website with the original Mandarin text. The English-only translation of this document is “Case 4” in the Report by ChinaAid and Women’s Rights Without Frontiers entitled, “New Evidence Regarding China’s One-Child Policy -- Forced Abortion, Involuntary Sterilization, Infanticide and Coercive Family Planning, November 10, 2009, Hearing Before the U.S. Congressional Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission,” submitted simultaneously with this Report.



 [左栏左栏左栏 右栏](#)

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[中国妇产科网论坛](#) → [妇产科学](#) → [妇产科医生专业论坛](#) → 晚妊计划生育引产下来是活婴怎么办？

China gynecologist & obstetrician Website

http://bbs.china-obgyn.net/dispbbs_20_52052__1.html

[Note: this is a national website in which gynecologists & obstetricians from all over the country can comment.]

[下一主](#)

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主题：晚妊计划生育引产下来是活婴怎么办？ **What if the infant is still alive after induced labor?**



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晚妊计划生育引产下来是活婴怎么办？



What if the infant is still alive after induced labor

? Post By : 2009-4-13 21:33:00

[加好友](#)

[发短信](#)



我们医院因计划生育对一18岁未婚行晚妊（8+月）行雷帆诺尔羊膜腔注射引

妇产科副

产，但是最后分娩下一活婴，家属吵着不要小孩，要丢在医院养，怎么办？

主任医师

等级：医

学专业人

士

帖子：23

积分：63

威望：5

精华：0

注册：20

06-12-

13

19:23:0

0

wuhulili:

My hospital has applied induced labor using an Ethacridine injection to an 18-year-old premarital pregnant girl. But because she had already been pregnant for 8 months when given induced labor, the infant was born alive. The girl's family members made a big noise that they wanted to leave the infant in our hospital for us to raise it up. What should we do now?

[支持\(0\)](#) [中立\(0\)](#) [反对\(0\)](#)



[小大](#) 2楼 [个性首页](#) | [信息](#) | [搜索](#) | [邮箱](#) | [主页](#) | [UC](#)



Post By : 2009-4-13 21:37:00



[加好友](#)

[发短信](#)



等级：论坛游侠

帖子：91 积分：116

引产前要签字的，引产下来的小孩怎么处理家属等要签字表明

Fengjingduhao:


You need the family members' signature for induced labor.

Also you need their signature to decide what to do with the

威望: 0 精华: 0 [infant after induced labor.](#)

注册: 2009-3-14

14:16:00

[支持](#) (0) [中立](#) (0) [反对](#) (0) 


wuhulili

[小大](#) 3楼 [个性首页](#) | [信息](#) | [搜索](#) | [邮箱](#) | [主页](#) | [UC](#)



Post By : 2009-4-13 21:45:00



[加好友](#) [发短信](#)    

妇产科副主任医师


等级: 医学专业人士 帖子: 23 积分: 63

威望: 5 精华: 0 注册: 2006-12-13

19:23:00

引产下来的小孩怎么处理家属没签字表明

wuhulili:
[But they didn't sign for it.](#)

[支持](#) (0) [中立](#) (0) [反对](#) (0) 


学习啊

[小大](#) 4楼 [个性首页](#) | [信息](#) | [搜索](#) | [邮箱](#) | [主页](#) | [UC](#)



Post By : 2009-4-13 22:13:00



[加好友](#)

[发短信](#)

等级: 蜘蛛

侠

帖子: 1020

积分: 1224

威望: 0

精华: 0

注册: 200

8-8-28


22:04:00

Xuexia:

[Actually you should have punctured the fetus' skull. By doing this there will be less damage and also you won't get an infant born alive.](#)

SIGNATURE

迷迷糊糊的就成了“蜘蛛侠”！

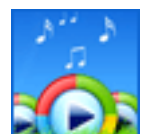
[支持](#) (0) [中立](#) (0) [反对](#) (1) 


冰雨2008




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Post By : 2009-4-13 23:03:00



[加好友](#) [发短信](#)

妇产科副主任医师

Bingyu2008:

[This is really troublesome. I haven't met this problem before. But my chief in my hospital told us that we should](#)


等级: 医学专业人 try our best to avoid getting infants coming out alive.

士 帖子: 615

SIGNATURE -----

积分: 715 威望 5 冰雨愿天下的姐妹们健康美丽!

精华 0 注册 2006-

3-26 10:09:00 [支持\(0\)](#) [中立\(0\)](#) [反对\(1\)](#) 




likailian [小太](#) 6楼 [个性首页](#) | [信息](#) | [搜索](#) | [邮箱](#) | [主页](#) | [UC](#)



Post By : 2009-4-14 13:28:00



 许多怀孕28周以上甚至足月孕妇要求引产, 因计划外妊娠不愿开具证明, 有些是未婚少女很无助样子, 有些是对胎儿性别不满意, 若引产当然违法, 但不帮她们会毁了她们一生, 有时也为了科室效益让我们进退两难, 你们到底咋办的喔?

[发短信](#)



妇产科

住院医

师

等级:

医学专

业人士

帖子:

54

积分:

113 likailian: There are some pregnant women that are over 28 weeks pregnant or even nine months pregnant asking for induced labor. Some of them ask for

威望: it because they don't have "Birth Permits"; some of them are premarital pregnancies; some of them want boys but they get girls so

1 they are not satisfied. It is illegal to kill the infants alive after they are born, but we also want to help those women. Sometimes we

0 also have to do this for the profit of our department. What do you think?

注册:


2007-

10-15

22:32

:00

So I agree with the 4th comment (puncturing the fetus' skull before it is born).

[支持\(0\)](#) [中立\(0\)](#) [反对\(1\)](#) 



玉米花

[小太](#) 7楼 [个性首页](#) | [信息](#) | [搜索](#) | [邮箱](#) | [主页](#) | [UC](#)



Post By : 2009-4-14 15:07:00



 [加好友](#)

 [发短信](#)

我们对上了28周的一般不给予引产, 要引的, 都要对他们交代清楚, 28周后引产的都有可能是活的, 小孩一出来就是一条生命, 对小孩怎么处理都是不好的, 经劝说后大都不引产了。我也不会因为科室效益和孕妇的要求

★★★★☆而动心 的，说不定就会引来一场可怕的官司。

妇产科主

治医师

等级：医

学专业人

士

帖子：15

1

积分：22

0

威望：3

精华：0

注册：20

08-12-7

18:21:0

0



大漠胡杨

Yumihua:

We usually don't do induced labor to women who are over 28 weeks pregnant. Even if we have to do this, we will inform them that the infants might be still alive after induced labor. It is a life after the infant is born. We couldn't just kill them like that. Many women decided not to do induced labor after hearing my advice. I myself won't do induced labor for the profit of my department or under the request of those pregnant women, because I am afraid that I will be sued someday if I it.

[支持](#)(1) [中立](#)(0) [反对](#)(0) [↑](#)

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Post By : 2009-4-14 20:40:00

[+加为好友](#)



[发短信](#)

★★★★☆

妇产科主

治医师

等级：医

学专业人

士

帖子：51

8

积分：61

9

威望：5

精华：0

注册：20

08-9-29

19:15:0

0



英子

Damohuyang:

It is very common in my area. Over 90% of 35-week infants died under induced labor. Most of them died of skull puncture. Some were alive but if the pregnant women's family members didn't want them, they would be left in trashcans. Some of them could still live for one to two days.

[支持](#)(0) [中立](#)(0) [反对](#)(1) [↑](#)


[小大](#) 9楼 [个性首页](#) | [信息](#) | [搜索](#) | [邮箱](#) | [主页](#) | [UC](#)



Post By : 2009-4-14 20:46:00

[+加为好友](#)

这已经超出医学范畴了。但我们难免遇到。我们现在28周孕没有医学指针不

 [发短信](#) 引产，如要就去三甲医院好了。



妇产科主任

等级：实习

版主 -----

帖子：119 引产前要签字的，引产下来的小孩怎么处理家属等要签字表明

积分：292

威望：7

精华：0

注册：200 这是个好办法

3-1-14


15:51:00

Yingzi:

This discussion is already beyond the medical field. However, we often meet this kind of problem. We don't do induced labor without medical signs or medical symptoms.

-- You need the family members' signature for induced labor. Also you need their signature to decide what to do with the infant after induced labor.

This is a good idea.

[支持](#)(0) [中立](#)(0) [反对](#)(0) 



mtmm

[小太](#) 10楼 [个性首页](#) | [信息](#) | [搜索](#) | [邮箱](#) | [主页](#) | [UC](#)



Post By : 2009-4-14 22:23:00



 [加好友](#)

只要孩子生下来是活的，他就有活的权力了。我们不能帮忙让一条生命消失。



可以考虑在出生前就让胎儿死亡，例如胎儿心脏穿刺...

[发短信](#)



mtmm:

等级：论

As long as the infant is born alive, he has the right to live. We cannot make a life disappear. However, we could make fetuses die before they are born, by means of heart puncture or so...

坛游侠

帖子：6


1

积分：76

威望：0

精华：0

注册：2

[支持](#)(0) [中立](#)(0) [反对](#)(2) 

009-3-

10

21:19:

00

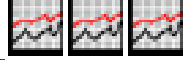


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冰雨2008
8

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Post By : 2009-4-14 22:52:00



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妇产科副

主任医师

等级: 医

学专业人

士

帖子: 61

5

积分: 71

5

威望: 5

精华: 0

注册: 20

06-3-26

10:09:0

0

一般来说来引产的都是计划外妊娠的，我们这里引产都要有计划生育方面的证明，这就涉及到计划生育政策的问题，那可是国策啊！这种情况下引下来的孩子活了，那是违反计划生育政策的，如果孩子活了，只要是家属听到了哭声，引产就是失败，就是医疗事故，真是要活的孩子你给扔到垃圾桶里，给弄死了，家属知道，一告你那就是犯法的，我们的经验是只是来引产的，无论月份大小，我们绝不能让孩子活着出来，不能有生命的迹象出来，大月份的出生前反复的听胎心，如果有胎心，也不要和患者说，准备好95%的酒精注射的凶门，当然也不能让患者知道的，再多堵一会让孩子出生，这也是保护自己。如果来的时候已经有规律宫缩了，再说是引产，不想要这孩子，那就不能这样处理了，那种情况应该告知患者，医生已经没有办法处理了，只能是把活孩子自己抱走处理了。

Bingyu2008:

Usually the induced labor is for the out-of-plan pregnancies. In my hospital we do induced labor under the population and family planning official documents. This is something about the population and family planning policy. This is a state policy! If the infant comes out alive after induced labor, it will violate the policy. Also if the infant's family finds out that the infant is alive, it is a failure to us, and a medical accident. If we just throw the infant alive to a trashcan and it dies there, we will be sued by its family when they see it. My point is that for induced labor, no matter how many months the infants are, we can never let infants come out alive, nor should any signs of life of the infants be shown to their families. For infants that are over 38 weeks, we need to listen to their embryocardia. If they do have embryocardia, don't tell their mothers or family members first. Instead, prepare 95% absolute alcohol to inject into the infant's fontanelle and

postpone the labor [to make sure the infant is dead]. This can also protect ourselves. However, if the pregnant woman is about to give birth and already has uterine contractions when sent to hospital, there is nothing we could do. They will have to take the infant alive back home as well.

SIGNATURE -----

冰雨愿天下的姐妹们健康美丽！

[支持\(0\)](#) [中立\(0\)](#) [反对\(0\)](#) [↑](#)



风景独好

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Post By : 2009-4-14 23:07:00



加好友



发短信



等级:

论坛游

侠

帖子: 9

1

积分: 1

16

威望: 0 Bingyu2008:

精华: 0

注册:

2009-

3-14

14:16

:00

以下是引用大漠胡杨在2009-4-14 20:40:00的发言:

这样的情况我们这不罕见。35周孕前的孩子死亡率90%以上。大多穿颅了，活的自生自灭。家属不要，就残忍的扔在污桶内或包起放置角落，活1、2天的也有。

胡杨老师，经利凡诺穿刺引产下来的孩子，即使是成活的，也不会活很久吧？也不能再要吧？利凡诺对胎儿应该是有毒性的吧？谢谢赐教！

Bingyu2008:

Quote from Damohuyang's comment at 20:40pm 04-14-2009:

It is very common in my area. Over 90% of 35-week infants died under induced labor. Most of them died of skull puncture. Some were alive but if the pregnant women's family members didn't want them, they would be left in trashcans. Some of them could still live for 1-2 days.

Hey teacher! For the infants after induced labor using Ethacridine injection, even if they are still alive, they won't make it for too long will they? Isn't Ethacridine injection harmful and poisonous to infants?

Thanks!

[支持\(0\)](#) [中立\(0\)](#) [反对\(0\)](#) [↑](#)



乌尔禾

[小大](#) [13楼](#) [个性首页](#) | [信息](#) | [搜索](#) | [邮箱](#) | [主页](#) | [UC](#)



Post By : 2009-4-15 0:43:00



[加好友](#)

[发短信](#)

☆☆☆☆☆

妇产科主治

医师

等级: 联络员

员

帖子: 148

积分: 201

威望: 3

精华: 0

注册: 2007-3-12 23:03:00



nfckdf

以前曾听说过利凡诺引产下来的活婴，后来健康成长。但毕竟利凡诺有毒性，这是有风险的。

Wuerhe:

I have heard that there are infants surviving from the Ethacridine injection induced labor. And they grow up in good health condition. However, after all Ethacridine is poisonous. It is not guaranteed [that the infant will survive].

[小大](#) 14楼 [个性首页](#) | [QQ](#) | [信息](#) | [搜索](#) | [邮箱](#) | [主页](#) | [UC](#)



Post By : 2009-4-15 5:34:00

以下是引用 乌尔禾 在 2009-4-15 0:43:00 的发言:

以前曾听说过利凡诺引产下来的活婴，后来健康成长。但毕竟利凡诺有毒性，这是有风险的。

[加好友](#)

[发短信](#)

☆☆☆☆☆

妇产科主治医师

等级: 医学专业人

士 帖子: 391

积分: 435

威望: 0 精华: 1

注册: 2008-6-25 9:34:00

就是啊，万一孩子活了有什么后遗症了怎么办？家属会告我们吗？

nfckdf:

Quote from Wuerhe's comment at 20:43pm 04-15-2009:

I have heard that there are infants surviving from the Ethacridine injection induced labor. And they grow up in good health condition. However, after all Ethacridine is poisonous. It is not guaranteed [that the infant will survive].

Indeed, what if the infant survives but has any sequelae? Will we be sued by its family?

[支持](#) (0) [中立](#) (0) [反对](#) (0) [↑](#)



huixinzhan

9

[小大](#) 15楼 [个性首页](#) | [信息](#) | [搜索](#) | [邮箱](#) | [主页](#) | [UC](#)



Post By : 2009-4-16 20:15:00

[加好友](#)

[发短信](#)

☆☆☆☆☆

妇产科副主任 这已经超出医学范畴了。但我们难免遇到。我们现在28周孕没有医学指针
不引产，如要就去三甲医院好了。

医师

等级：医学专

业人士

帖子：195

积分：223

威望：5

精华：0

注册：2008-

10-7

14:35:00

以下是引用英子在2009-4-14 20:46:00的发言：

引产前要签字的，引产下来的小孩怎么处理家属等要签字表明

这是个好办法

这有伦理问题、人权问题，很难办。

我赞同英子的意见

huixinzhang:

Quote from Yingzi's comment at 20:46pm 04-14-2009:

This discussion is already beyond medical field. However, we often met this kind of problems. We don't do induced labor without medical signs or medical symptoms.

--It needs the family members' signature for induced labor. Also it needs their signature to decide what to do with the infant after induced labor.

This is a good idea.

It is the problem of ethic and human rights. This is troublesome.

I agree with Yingzi.

[支持](#)(0) [中立](#)(0) [反对](#)(0)



Im3850316

[小太](#) 16楼 [个性首页](#) | [信息](#) | [搜索](#) | [邮箱](#) | [主页](#) | [UC](#)



Post By : 2009-4-26 15:37:00



同意四楼的做法！

[加好友](#) [发短信](#) [☆](#)

等级: 论坛游民 帖子: 47

积分: 57 威望: 0 精华: 0

注册: 2009-4-26 13:07:00

lm3850316:

I agree with Xuexia's opinion.

[Note:

Xuexia's opinion:

Actually you should have punctured the fetus' skull. By doing this there will be less damage and also you won't get an alive infant.]

[支持\(0\)](#) [中立\(0\)](#) [反对\(0\)](#) [↑](#)



lc316

[小大](#) 17楼 [个性首页](#) | [信息](#) | [搜索](#) | [邮箱](#) | [主页](#) | [UC](#)



Post By : 2009-4-28 11:24:00

不知道为什么我总觉得这样好残忍!

[加好友](#) [发短信](#) [☆](#)

等级: 新手上路 帖子: 6 积分: 17 威望: 0

精华: 0 注册: 2009-4-23 11:24:00

lc316:

I don't know why but I feel this is really cruel!

[支持\(0\)](#) [中立\(0\)](#) [反对\(0\)](#) [↑](#)



naccyw

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Post By : 2009-4-28 16:03:00



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[酒精](#)

妇产科主

治医生

等级: 医

学专业人

士

帖子: 289

积分: 390

威望: 1

精华: 0

注册: 20

03-5-31

9:41:00

我们一般都在病历上签好字, 并且我们从上一辈哪儿学到: 引产不能有活的出来。生出来之前常规听筒听胎心, 若有胎心在先露着冠后往凶门里注射无水

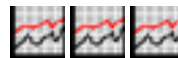
naccyw:

We usually ask those pregnant women's families to sign for the agreement first. Also we learned from our teachers and chiefs: there must not be any infant born alive from induced labor. Before it is born, use a stethoscope to listen to its embryocardia. If it has embryocardia then inject absolute alcohol into the infant's fontanelle when it is being born.

[支持\(0\)](#) [中立\(0\)](#) [反对\(0\)](#) [↑](#)

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**APPENDIX F, CECC 2009 ANNUAL REPORT: POPULATION PLANNING,
SUBMITTED BY TOY REID**

POPULATION PLANNING

Introduction

In the Commission's 2009 reporting year, central and local authorities continued to interfere with and control the reproductive lives of Chinese women through an all-encompassing system of family planning regulations in which the government is directly involved in the reproductive decisions of its citizens. Population planning policies limit most women in urban areas to bearing one child, while permitting slightly more than half of women in rural areas to bear a second child if their first child is female.¹ In the past year, the Commission notes that several Chinese municipalities are allowing younger couples in which both spouses hail from one-child households to have more than one child.² Despite progress in this regard, local officials and state-run work units continue to interfere in the reproductive lives of Chinese women by monitoring their reproductive cycles in order to prevent unauthorized births.³ The Chinese government requires married couples to obtain a birth permit before they can lawfully bear a child and forces them to use contraception at other times.⁴ Violators of the policy are routinely punished with fines, and in some cases, subjected to forced sterilization, forced abortion, arbitrary detention, and torture.⁵

China's population planning policies in both their nature and implementation violate international human rights standards. Although implementation tends to vary across localities, the government's population planning law and regulations contravene international human rights standards by limiting the number of children that women may bear and by coercing compliance with population targets through heavy fines.⁶ For example, the PRC Population and Family Planning Law is not consistent with the standards set by the 1995 Beijing Declaration and the 1994 Programme of Action of the Cairo International Conference on Population and Development.⁷ Controls imposed on Chinese women and their families and additional abuses engendered by the system, from forced abortion to discriminatory policies against "out-of-plan" children, also violate standards in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women,⁸ the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁹ and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.¹⁰ In December 2008, the UN Committee against Torture expressed concern with Chinese authorities' "lack of investigation into the alleged use of coercive and violent measures to implement the population policy" and urged the government to bring its population planning policies into "full compliance" with the relevant provisions of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.¹¹ As a state party to all of these treaties, China is bound

to uphold their terms.

Fines for Violators and Rewards for Informants

Local governments have in some cases stepped up efforts to impose penalties and fines against couples who give birth to an unauthorized child. Officials refer to these fines as “social compensation fees” (*shehui fuyang fei*), which for certain couples pose a dilemma between undergoing an unwanted abortion and incurring potentially overwhelming financial costs. In February 2009, the Ganzhou municipal government in Jiangxi province established a “collection management program” for social compensation fees that requires officials to maintain a file for each person who violates family planning regulations and stipulates that violators who refuse to pay the fines should be added to a credit “blacklist” in China’s banking system.¹² The Ganzhou program also authorizes officials to apply “coercive measures” such as judicial detention and property seizure against those who refuse to pay the fines.¹³ In the same month, the Anxi county government in Fujian province issued a circular ordering officials to seek court authorization to carry out “coercive measures” when family planning violators fail to pay fines.¹⁴ In its 2009 work plan, the Qianguo County Population and Family Planning Commission in Jilin province called on local officials to “expand special punishments for illicit births, strictly enforce the investigation and prosecution of illicit births, and stress the strengthening of penalties for those who violate [family planning policies].”¹⁵

Authorities in some localities are levying social compensation fees at higher levels according to the violator’s income and, in some cases, additional fines are imposed on women who resist official efforts to “implement remedial measures” such as abortion. In Chongqing municipality’s Tongliang county, for example, officials launched a multi-month project in July 2008 that would impose fines of between 5,000 yuan (US\$731) and 10,000 yuan (US\$1,464) on women who resist government efforts to compel them to have an abortion. This fine is levied in addition to the ordinary social compensation fee of 2,000 yuan (US\$293) to 5,000 yuan (US\$731).¹⁶ In November 2008, the Shanxi Provincial People’s Congress Standing Committee passed an amendment to the provincial family planning regulations that imposes stricter standards for social compensation fees. For couples who have a second child in violation of these regulations, the government will assess a social compensation fee equal to 20 percent of a couple’s combined income once per year for seven years, which must total no less than 7,000 yuan (US\$1,025). If a couple has a third child, the fine rises to 40 percent of their combined income assessed for a 14-year period, which must total no less than 30,000 yuan (US\$4,392).¹⁷ In March 2009, Xinhua reported that authorities in Fuzhou city, Fujian province, fined two private entrepreneurs from the Cangshan district 200,000 yuan (US\$29,275) and 300,000 yuan (US\$43,912) each for “illegal births.” Two other entrepreneurs from nearby districts paid

100,000 yuan (US\$14,637) each in penalties for violating population planning policies.¹⁸

Local governments also offer monetary incentives to citizen informants who report violations of population planning regulations. In March 2009, the Beijing Times reported that the Beijing Municipal Population and Family Planning Commission had begun offering rewards of an unspecified amount to informants who report “out-of-plan” pregnancies and extramarital pregnancies.¹⁹ In April 2009, the Chun’an County Bureau of Population and Family Planning in Zhejiang province introduced a system for providing informants with cash rewards of 1,000 yuan (US\$146) per violation reported. The circular also states that authorities will “strictly protect the secrecy” of the informant’s identity.²⁰ In July 2009, Yangxin county authorities in Shandong province released measures for providing citizen informants with awards ranging from 300 yuan (US\$44) to 3,000 yuan (US\$439) depending on the severity of the reported violation.²¹

Implementation: Abortion and Sterilization

The use of coercive measures in the enforcement of population planning policies remains commonplace despite provisions for the punishment of official abuse outlined in the PRC Population and Family Planning Law.²² The same law requires that local family planning bureaus conduct regular pregnancy tests on married women and administer unspecified “follow-up” services.²³ The population planning regulations of at least 18 of China’s 31 provincial level jurisdictions permit officials to take steps to ensure that birth quotas are not exceeded; in practice, these steps can include forced abortion and forced sterilization.²⁴ In some cases, local officials coerce abortions in the third trimester.²⁵ “Termination of pregnancy” is explicitly required if a pregnancy does not conform with provincial population planning regulations in Anhui, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Hubei, Hunan, Jilin, Liaoning, and Ningxia provinces. In 10 other provinces—Fujian, Guizhou, Guangdong, Gansu, Jiangxi, Qinghai, Sichuan, Shanxi, Shaanxi, and Yunnan—population planning officials are authorized to take “remedial measures” to deal with “out of-plan” pregnancies.²⁶ In the past year, the Commission analyzed official reports from local governments in over a third of China’s provincial-level jurisdictions and found that the term “remedial measures” (*bujiu cuoshi*) is used synonymously with compulsory abortion.²⁷

In the past year, authorities in various localities forced women to undergo abortions, and in some cases, reportedly beat violators of population planning regulations. In February 2009, a woman in Guangdong’s Shenzhen Special Economic Zone told local media that officials subjected her to a forced abortion six days prior to her due date because she was pregnant with her second child (her first

was a daughter) before the officially mandated period between births had passed.²⁸ Ten family planning workers took her to a clinic where she was injected in the abdomen with medication to induce an abortion. They reportedly kicked her in the stomach to expedite the abortion.²⁹ In April 2009, several male family planning workers in Sihong county, Jiangsu province, reportedly took a woman from her home and beat her repeatedly because she missed the deadline for a mandatory pregnancy exam and intrauterine device (IUD) inspection.³⁰ Authorities in Guangdong's capital forced three young surrogate mothers to undergo abortions when they were discovered hiding there in April. Authorities physically forced the women's thumbprints onto a consent form, according to one woman's account.³¹ In June 2009, family planning officials in Guan county, Shandong province, forced 35-year-old Feng Junhua to have an abortion in her ninth month of pregnancy. The injection to induce abortion reportedly caused massive hemorrhaging and killed the mother.³²

In late 2008, officials in at least three provinces (Jiangsu, Guizhou, and Anhui) and one provincial-level administrative area (Chongqing), unveiled plans and circulars launching family planning campaigns that mandate abortions of "out-of-plan" pregnancies. Chongqing's Tongliang county government introduced a multi-month project in late summer 2008 with an "overall objective" to "go further in reducing unwanted and out-of-plan pregnancies and to implement first term and mid-to-late term abortion remedial measures." ³³ In November, officials in Qingshanquan township, Xuzhou municipality, Jiangsu province, declared a "month of concentrated corrective activities" for family planning officials, the "focus" of which was "the implementation of . . . first term and mid- to late-term abortion and other remedial measures." ³⁴

The circular stressed that officials must "avoid just going through the motions" and should instead "resolutely implement abortion and other remedial measures, strictly standardize the birth policy, adopt remedial measures for each and every out-of-plan pregnancy, and reliably prevent out-of-plan births." ³⁵ Also in November, the family planning "leading group" of Guizhou's Qiandongnan Miao and Dong Autonomous Prefecture pressed local officials to "take forceful measures" and "resolutely adopt remedial measures for out-of-plan pregnancies." ³⁶ It recommended "strengthening" pregnancy exams in order to "remedy" out-of-plan pregnancies at an early stage and thereby reduce "late-term abortions and control measures." ³⁷ In December, authorities in Changfeng county, Anhui province, circulated a directive that ordered comprehensive inspections in which "no village misses any group, no group misses any household, no household misses any person, and no person misses any item." During these inspections, officials must "resolutely carry out remedial measures to the stipulated standard" for households with a son or more than one child.³⁸

In 2009, authorities in some areas of Yunnan and Fujian provinces also employed abortion as an official policy instrument. In Yunnan's Yanjin county, Niuzhai township officials developed a 2009 implementation plan that outlined abortion targets for specific groups: "strictly prohibit the birth of multiple children; for women who have multiple out-of-plan children and become pregnant again, the abortion rate must reach 100 percent; for women who have two out-of-plan children and become pregnant again, the abortion rate must exceed 90 percent; for women who have one out-of-plan child and become pregnant again, the abortion rate must exceed 85 percent." 39 In December 2008, Luxi city authorities in Yunnan decided that village-level Communist Party secretaries must "stand in the front of the line and set an example in breaking through difficult problems such as . . . abortions of out-of-plan pregnancies." 40 In February 2009, officials in Anxi county, Fujian province, initiated a five-week campaign of "concentrated service activities" that designated the "implementation of abortion remedial measures" among its five "primary tasks." The circular authorizing the campaign instructs officials to "adopt effective and comprehensive punitive measures and ensure that remedial measures against out-of-plan pregnancies are taken promptly and reliably." 41 In May 2009, officials in Xianyou county, Fujian, detained 55-year-old Wu Xinjie in order to pressure her daughter, who was nine months pregnant with a second child and had fled the area, to have an abortion.42 During the same period, Xianyou family planning authorities told a reporter that they forced a 20-year-old unmarried woman who was seven months pregnant to undergo an abortion.43 In June 2009, the Wuyishan county government in Fujian published village family planning regulations that stipulate the following: "In emergency situations when pregnancies violate family planning policies, report the matter to the village committee and promptly carry out remedial measures (abortion)." 44

Some local governments specifically target migrant workers for forced abortions. In April 2009, authorities in Jinyun county, Zhejiang province, drafted an implementation plan for a monthlong family planning campaign in which villages would "battle with themselves" by conducting door-to-door inspections to obtain "clues" about out-of-plan pregnancies and determine the "true whereabouts" of migrant workers who have left the villages. The plan urges county-level officials to "assist the township law enforcement group with the implementation of remedial measures such as abortion and the collection of social compensation fees." 45 When migrants with out-of-plan pregnancies are discovered, officials should "promptly report to higher authorities and resolutely implement remedial measures; the implementation rate for remedial measures must reach 100 percent." 46 In Kunming, the capital of Yunnan province, family planning provisions impose financial penalties designed to coerce migrant workers with unauthorized pregnancies to undergo an abortion.47 The provisions require enterprises that employ migrants and officials from the residential committees where

they live to report out-of-plan pregnancies to the family planning authorities and to attempt to “persuade” the migrant to “take remedial measures.” Local authorities then send the migrant a formal written “notification” that she must “take remedial measures.” If the migrant worker fails to have an abortion after receiving the notification, authorities can deduct a fine directly from her wages on a provisional basis.⁴⁸ After 15 days of the penalty period elapse, the government can impose an additional fine, calculated at 3 percent of the total deduction from her wages for each day that passes that she does not “take remedial measures to terminate the pregnancy.”⁴⁹

Local authorities continue to mandate surgical sterilization and the use of contraception as a means to enforce birth quotas. In November 2008, a township in Jiawang district, Xuzhou municipality, Jiangsu province, released a circular urging officials to “take the rectification of hidden dangers as your vehicle and ruthlessly seize the implementation of intrauterine device (IUD) implantation measures.”⁵⁰ In March 2009, township-level authorities in Fujian province’s Sha county issued family planning recommendations that call on officials to “strictly act on the demand to carry out tubal ligation within one month” for women who give birth to a second or third child, and set the implementation target for this group at 100 percent.⁵¹ Officials must also ensure that IUDs are inserted in women within three months of the birth of a first child.⁵² Officials from Guidong county, Hunan province, reported in June 2009 the completion of examinations conducted on 819 women, resulting in nine tubal ligations and 17 IUD implantations.⁵³ A newspaper in Yunnan province reported in February 2009 that officials there ambushed a woman named Zhang Kecui in the street and forced her to an operating room where she unwillingly underwent surgical sterilization.⁵⁴

Incentives for Citizens and Officials

Some local governments offer monetary incentives and other benefits to couples who voluntarily undergo sterilization or abortion procedures. In October 2008, the Panyu District Population and Family Planning Commission in Guangzhou city, Guangdong province, announced that women who undergo tubal ligation are eligible to receive a monthly reward of 25 yuan (US\$4) starting from the month of the surgery until they turn 55 years old.⁵⁵ In a November 2008 circular issued by the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Population and Family Planning Commission, authorities increased the one-time reward for women with two daughters who undergo tubal ligation from 500 yuan (US\$73) to 1,500 yuan (US\$220). Women who live in rural areas and have two children of either sex can also receive a 1,000 yuan (US\$146) reward for choosing surgical sterilization.⁵⁶ In March 2009, authorities in Guangdong province’s Shenzhen Special Economic Zone issued a circular announcing that married women who become pregnant without authorization are eligible for “subsidies” if they volunteer

for an abortion. The circular specifies a reward of 500 yuan (US\$73) for voluntary abortions performed within the first 14 weeks of pregnancy and 700 yuan (US\$102) for those performed after the first 14 weeks.⁵⁷

Many provinces link job promotion with an official's ability to meet or exceed population planning targets, thus providing a powerful structural incentive for officials to employ coercive measures in order to meet population goals.⁵⁸ In January 2009, Wuyishan county in Fujian province published a "family planning responsibility manual" for township and village officials that detailed a point system for performance evaluations on family planning issues. For example, officials receive 15 points for completing all of the tubal ligation targets for the year and 10 points for meeting intrauterine device targets.⁵⁹ Five points are added for each mid to late-term abortion that an official oversees and two points for each first-trimester abortion. Conversely, two to five points are deducted from an official's evaluation for each child born out of plan, depending on the number of children already present in the household. Officials who score 90 points or higher on their evaluations are rewarded with a bonus of 2,000 yuan (US\$293).⁶⁰ Dasi township authorities, in Yunnan province's Fengqing county, issued a circular in April 2009 that notified local officials that a percentage point would be deducted from their annual performance evaluations each time they fail to "promptly implement" contraception measures for all married women who give birth or have an abortion. ⁶¹ Officials receive seven points if contraceptive measures sufficiently control the total number of "remedial procedures" to less than 21 "first-trimester abortions" and less than 12 "mid- to late term abortions." ⁶²

Abuse of Advocates

Chen Guangcheng, a legal advocate and rights defender from Linyi city, Shandong province, on whom the Commission reported in 2007 and 2008, was sentenced to more than four years in prison in 2006 for exposing widespread abuses by local family planning officials. ⁶³ In 2007 and 2008, prison authorities prevented Chen from communicating with his family, refused his medical parole request, and accused him of having "illicit relations with a foreign country." ⁶⁴ In April 2009, Albert Ho of the Hong Kong-based China Human Rights Lawyers Concern Group reported that Chen's health while in prison "continues to worsen," and warned that "[Chen's] life may be in danger." ⁶⁵ Authorities have placed Chen's wife, Yuan Weijing, under varying degrees of home confinement and surveillance since 2005. In March 2009, investigative journalist Wang Keqin and three companions were "beaten out of [Yuan Weijing's] village" when they attempted to bring food and toys to Yuan and her two young children.⁶⁶ When Wang telephoned Yuan to inform her that he could not visit, she responded: "[T]hese people have been around our home for more than a year. . . .

There are always 11 people around our home, 24 hours a day. . . . When we go shopping or work in the fields, someone is watching us. At night, they even stoop outside the window to eavesdrop on us.” 67 In April 2009, Yuan tried to visit her grieving sister after her brother-in-law’s death in a car accident, but nine men forcibly escorted her home where she was “punched and kicked by the men while being dragged back to her house.” 68 Authorities have reportedly prevented Chen and Yuan’s children from enrolling in school.⁶⁹

Demographic Crisis

China’s skewed sex ratio presents a demographic challenge that will continue to worsen over the next 20 years, according to an April 2009 study in the British Medical Journal (BMJ).⁷⁰ The study estimates that in 2005, there were 32 million more males than females under the age of 20, and 1.1 million more boys were born than girls.⁷¹ Considering the impact of China’s population planning policies, the study notes that “the fact that the problem of excess males in China seems to outstrip that of all other countries is perhaps no surprise.” ⁷² Central government data from 2007 estimates a greater imbalance in the sex ratio: 37 million more males than females.⁷³ In 2000, the most recent year for which national census data is available, the male-to-female sex ratio for the infant-to-four-year-old age group was reportedly 120.8 males for every 100 females. This is far above the global norm of roughly 105 males for every 100 females.⁷⁴ At least five provinces—Jiangsu, Guangdong, Hainan, Anhui, and Henan—reported ratios over 130 in 2005.⁷⁵ Some political scientists argue that large numbers of “surplus males” could create social conditions that the Chinese government may choose to address by expanding military enlistment.⁷⁶ In response to government-imposed birth limits and in keeping with a traditional cultural bias for sons, Chinese couples often engage in sex-selective abortion, especially rural couples whose first child is a girl.⁷⁷ The April 2009 BMJ study found a steady increase in the sex ratio in China since ultrasound technology—through which pregnant couples can determine the sex of the fetus—became available in the 1980s.⁷⁸ The study attributes what it calls an “imminent generation of excess males” largely to the practice of sex-selective abortion, rather than under-registration of girls or infanticide.⁷⁹ In 2006, the National People’s Congress Standing Committee considered, but did not pass, a proposed amendment to the PRC Criminal Law that would have criminalized sex-selective abortion.⁸⁰ Provincial governments in at least five provinces (Guizhou, Hubei, Shandong, Shanxi, and Jiangsu) have passed similar measures;⁸¹ however, the central government has taken no action at the national level.

Population Planning in Jiujiang: A Case Study

Throughout June and July 2009, population planning authorities in

Jiujiang, a prefectural-level municipality in Jiangxi province, published policy statements, policy objectives, and statistical reports which, taken together, illuminate the breadth and depth of population planning measures in a local setting. Several themes emerged in these reports, including:

- *Concern for “remedying” unplanned births and insufficient compliance rates.* A June 17 report issued by the Jiujiang county government emphasized the implementation of “remedial measures” to “resolutely put an end to unplanned births and comprehensively raise birth policy compliance rates.” Officials and cadres were urged to place special emphasis on abortions as a part of these measures. The report said that “First-trimester abortions or mid- to late-term abortions must be performed on all individuals with unplanned pregnancies within the allotted time period to ensure the birth policy compliance rate reaches the standard.”⁸²

- *Statistics demonstrating the scale of population planning measures in local communities.* Governments submitted detailed statistics regarding local implementation of population planning measures to officials at higher level jurisdictions. These reports typically contained information on the amount of fines collected and the number of abortions, tubal ligations, pregnancy exams, and intrauterine device (IUD) implants conducted in the first half of 2009. Yining, Huanggang, Quanfeng, and Sidu townships published statistical reports on the Xiushui County Population and Family Planning Committee (PFPC) Web site.⁸³ On July 3, the Xiushui County PFPC reported that 13,731 instances of the “four procedures” were “implemented” in the first half of 2009, including 6,766 tubal ligations, 5,950 IUD implants, and 1,015 abortions.⁸⁴ These developments are characterized as a “rapid surge of family planning services” resulting from the creation of an “overwhelming atmosphere” of “strengthened leadership . . . concentrated energy and strengthened measures.”⁸⁵

- *A propaganda drive aimed at both residents and officials.* July was declared the “All-County Implementation of First-Trimester Abortion and Mid- to Late-Term Abortion Remedial Services Month” at a meeting held for Jiujiang county population planning officials on July 7. Officials were told to “ruthlessly master the implementation of remedial measures, the control of unplanned births, and the improvement of the birth policy compliance rate.”⁸⁶ Reports issued by Yining, Huanggang, Quanfeng, and Sidu townships described the use of propaganda vehicles, murals, banners, and slogans, and the distribution of leaflets and audio/video tapes to raise awareness about population planning policy.⁸⁷ In Huanggang township, the propaganda campaign focused on the “two inspections and four procedures” (*liangjian sishu*), which refer to IUD inspections, pregnancy examinations (the two inspections), IUD implants, first-trimester abortions, mid- to late-term abortions, and sterilization (the four procedures).⁸⁸

• *Rewards and punishments for officials in charge of implementing population policy.* On June 14, Jiujiang county reported that subordinate villages and townships would be ranked according to their performance in meeting population planning goals, and the leaders of the three lowest ranking areas would be required to give a “situational accounting” at the next county meeting and to sign a written pledge.⁸⁹ In Quanfeng township, two cadres were dismissed from their positions for “incompetence,” but three villages under the township received 2,000 yuan (US\$293) bonuses for their population planning performance.⁹⁰ In Sidu township, two poorly performing villages came under “focused management” and were threatened with a 5,000 yuan (US\$732) fine if their “rectification and improvement” was unsuccessful. The villages that ranked first and second were given a 2,000 yuan (US\$293) and 1,000 yuan (US\$146) reward, respectively.⁹¹

• *Rewards and punishments to ensure citizen compliance.* Officials in Huanggang township were told to remind women of the “preferential policies” they would enjoy after undergoing tubal ligation.⁹² Almost all jurisdictions, however, also discussed the collection of “social compensation fees” to punish individuals who violated population planning regulations.⁹³ A July 3 report indicates that Xiushui county in Jiujiang municipality collected over 10 million yuan (US\$1.46 million) of social compensation fees in the first half of 2009.⁹⁴ The Huanggang township report described fines for women who failed to undergo tubal ligation, IUD implantation, or an IUD inspection/pregnancy examination when required by the policy to do so. The report also stated that the fine would accumulate with each missed deadline until the individual underwent the required procedure.⁹⁵

• *A hierarchical accountability system.* According to several reports, cadres and officials are held responsible for their subordinates’ performance, with the lowest level officials personally responsible for the population planning policy compliance of residents in their neighborhoods or villages.⁹⁶ In Yining township, Communist Party members were also held accountable for the compliance of their relatives, and residents were encouraged to enforce policy with their partners under the slogan, “Your partner is a responsibility, and that responsibility must be fulfilled.”⁹⁷

• *Special emphasis on requiring mothers in “two-daughter households” to undergo surgical sterilization.* Local officials consider households that already have two daughters a high-risk group for population planning policy violations.⁹⁸ Reports on population planning measures from Jiujiang municipality jurisdictions included the number of tubal ligations conducted on women in “households with two daughters” or “households with daughters and no sons” as a distinct subset of the total number of surgical sterilizations. Xiushui county reported that out of 6,766 total tubal ligations, 296 were of women in two-daughter households.⁹⁹ Sidu township reports that officials “pooled their strength to ruthlessly master the implementation

of tubal ligation measures,” and required that every village
“complete their management of the amount of tubal ligations [and
specifically] tubal ligations in two-daughter households.”¹⁰⁰

**APPENDIX G, THE CONSEQUENCES OF COERCION:
CHINA'S ONE-CHILD POLICY AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS,
SUBMITTED BY REGGIE LITTLEJOHN**

The Consequences of Coercion:
China's One Child Policy and
Violence Against Women and Girls
Reggie Littlejohn
President, Women's Rights Without Frontiers
November 10, 2009
Hearing before the U.S. Congressional
Tom Lantos Human Rights Caucus

Most people know that China has a "One-Child Policy." But do they stop to think about what happens to a woman when she becomes pregnant in violation of that policy?

PRO-CHOICE ADVOCATES SUCH AS HILLARY CLINTON HAVE OPPOSED FORCED ABORTION, BECAUSE IT IS NOT A CHOICE.

The One-Child Policy is an issue about which pro-life people and pro-choice people can agree. No one supports forced abortion, because it is not a choice. For example, Secretary of State (then First Lady) Hillary Rodham Clinton publicly criticized the coercive enforcement of the One-Child Policy during the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, in 1995. Then again, on April 22, 2009, during a Congressional Hearing before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, she stated that these practices are "absolutely unacceptable" and "an egregious interference with women's rights." In addition, pro-choice activists have classified forced abortion as a form of torture.ⁱ

THE CASE OF JIN YANI DEMONSTRATES THE BRUTALITY OF ENFORCEMENT AND THE ABSENCE OF REDRESS.

On October 5 of 2008, an article appeared in the South China Morning Post about a young woman, Jin Yani, who was drifting off to sleep one night when the family planning police smashed the lock to her front door and dragged her out of her house in her nightclothes, screaming and terrified. Her crime: getting pregnant without a birth permit. Her punishment: forced abortion, even though she was nine months pregnant, and this was her first child. ⁱⁱ Jin Yani knelt on the floor of the family planning center and begged the police to let her keep her baby. They dragged her crying and screaming, and five people held her down on the hospital bed as they ripped off her clothes and injected saline solution with a long needle through her womb and into the full-term fetus to terminate it. The dead baby was extracted on September 9, 2000. When her husband, Yang, returned from his business trip, he rushed to the hospital to find Jin Yani purple and near death from blood loss. She spent 44 days in the hospital because of severe hemorrhaging. Now, she is infertile. ⁱⁱⁱ

Such brutality, unfortunately, is not uncommon in present-day China. Here are a couple of examples from the U.S. Department of State China Report, just released on February 25, 2009: "In March [2008] family planning officials in Henan Province reportedly forcibly detained a 23-year-old unmarried woman who was seven months

pregnant. Officials reportedly tied her to a bed, induced labor, and killed the newborn upon delivery. In April [2008] population-planning officials in Shandong provinces reportedly detained and beat the sister of a woman who had illegally conceived a second child in an attempt to compel the woman to undergo an abortion.”

On April 30, 2009, Reuters reported that three surrogate mothers were discovered in Guangzhou. Being a surrogate mother is illegal in China. The three pregnant women were escorted under guard to the hospital and forcibly aborted. ^{iv}

Also in 2009, Liu Dan and her fiancé, Song Quigshan, met and fell in love in the firecracker factory in Jingang Town, Hunan Province, where they worked. They wanted to marry but could not, because at 21, Liu was too young to marry under China’s One Child Policy. Liu became pregnant and moved in with Song’s family.

On the evening of February 26, 2009 – just days before Liu’s March 5 due date – two vans stopped in front of the Song’s house. Family Planning police “kidnapped” Liu and transported her to the local Family Planning Center. Her crime: getting pregnant without a birth permit. There, “despite her cries,” she was given an injection for induced abortion – a procedure in which poison is injected through the woman’s abdomen into the fetus’ head, killing it.

The next day, Liu began to bleed. Her family requested that she be sent to the hospital because of her high blood pressure. The Family Planning authorities refused. Liu was forcibly sent to the Family Planning Center’s operating room to deliver the dead fetus. No family member was allowed into the room.

Sensing something was wrong, at 3:00 a.m. Liu’s fiancé broke into the operating room. He found Liu “bleeding from the nose, eyes, ears and mouth.” Nevertheless, the Family Planning doctors refused to make an emergency call until Liu’s family insisted. The emergency medical team arrived too late. Liu Dan died at 6:00 a.m.^v

THE ONE-CHILD POLICY HAS NOT BEEN RELAXED.

The Chinese Communist Party would have the world believe that it has relaxed its One-Child Policy. This is not true. The top population official in China recently announced that the Chinese Communist Party has no plans to change the One-Child Policy for at least another ten years.^{vi}

The Chinese Communist Party points out that they have created an exception – couples who are both only children can now have two children. Also, certain other exceptions have long existed. In the countryside, couples whose first child is a girl are often allowed to have a second child in the attempt to have a boy. Further, certain ethnic minorities are allowed to have more than one child. In addition, the wealthy can circumvent the policy by moving to Hong Kong for the birth of their second child, or by paying exorbitant fines – which can range from one half to ten times their annual disposable income.^{vii} This option, of course, is not available for the vast majority of people in China, most of whom still live in the countryside. It can also create resentment among those who cannot afford to buy their way out of the policy. In addition, penalties for non-compliance may include the detaining of family members and the destruction of property, including the demolition of homes.^{viii}

In my view, these exceptions do not constitute improvement. **The problem with the one-child policy lies not in the number of children allowed. The problem lies with the coercive enforcement of the birth limit, whatever that limit might be.** Whether a couple is allowed to have one child or two children, it is a human rights atrocity to drag a woman out of her home in the middle of the night, screaming and pleading, to forcibly abort her pregnancy, even in the ninth month -- and under certain circumstances, to sterilize her -- because she does not possess a government-issued birth permit.

THESE COERCIVE POLICIES ARE MANDATED BY BEIJING.

The Chinese Communist Party would also have the world believe that compliance with the One-Child Policy is voluntary, achieved through education and persuasion. It is not. To the contrary, “China’s birth limitation program retains harshly coercive elements in law and practice, including coercive abortion and involuntary sterilization.”^{ix}

The Chinese Communist Party states that these coercive measures are carried out by local officials who are acting in violation of the law. Evidence points to the contrary, for at least four reasons:

1. **Provincial Regulations.** According to the 2008 State Department UNFPA Determination, official provincial regulations mandate forced abortion for out of plan pregnancies. See, for example, the Hunan Province Population and Family Planning Regulations, Article 22, which states, in pertinent part: “. . . Pregnancies that do not comply with the legal requirements for childbirths shall be terminated in a timely manner.”^x
2. **Gao Xiao Duan.** A former family planning official, Gao Xiao Duan, brought to the West documentary evidence that the coercive implementation of the One-Child Policy is mandated by Beijing. Her testimony and documentation are in the United States Congressional Record.^{xi}
3. **Chen Guangcheng.** Blind activist Chen Guangcheng exposed the 130,000 mass forced abortions and forced sterilizations in Linyi County, Shandong Province, in 2005.^{xii} For this he is currently serving a four-year prison sentence. On April 30, 2006, Time Magazine named him in its list of “2006’s Top 100 People Who Shape Our World,” in the category of “Heroes and Pioneers.”^{xiii} In June of 2007, according to an Amnesty International report, he was severely beaten in prison and denied medical attention.^{xiv} In January of 2009, he was said to be extremely weakened, and possibly near death, due to untreated medical conditions.^{xv} The use of forced abortion and coerced sterilization may be the result of pressure placed on officials to meet target or quotas set for their provinces to meet population goals.^{xvi}

If it is true, as the Chinese Communist Party contends, that officials who perform forced abortions and forced sterilizations are breaking the law, then why aren’t these Family Planning Officials in jail? Why, instead, is Chen Guangcheng in jail for reporting these abuses? If the One-Child Policy is truly voluntary, then why doesn’t the Chinese Communist Party free Chen Guangcheng immediately? Furthermore, why does the state impose quotas for a set number of abortions and sterilizations.^{xvii} In addition, why does it employ a system of paid informants?^{xviii}

THE ONE-CHILD POLICY HAS CAUSED MORE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS THAN ANY OTHER OFFICIAL POLICY ON EARTH.

1. Forced Abortion Constitutes Torture. Forced abortion is traumatic to women. Indeed, at least one pro-choice group has labeled the practice as “torture.”^{xix}

2. Gendercide. Because of the traditional preference for boys, most of the aborted babies are girls. Due to the availability of ultrasound technology, sexselective abortion is practiced and tens of millions of girls are aborted.^{xx} There are 117 boys born for every 100 girls born in China, and in six provinces the number is as high as 130 boys born for every 100 girls. Indeed, according to a study of 2005 national census data, in nine provinces, for “second order births” where the first child is a girl, 160 boys are born for every 100 girls. According to the 2009 British Medical Journal study of this data, “Sex selective abortion accounts for almost all the excess males.”^{xxi} According to the United States Department of State China Human Rights Report, released on February 25, 2009: “The Law on the Protection of Juveniles forbids infanticide; however, there was evidence that the practice continued . . . Female infanticide, sex-selective abortions, and the abandonment and neglect of baby girls remained problems due to the traditional preference for sons and the coercive birth limitation policy. Female babies also suffered from a higher mortality rate than male babies, contrary to the worldwide norm. State media reported that infant mortality rates in rural areas were 27 percent higher for girls than for boys and that neglect was one factor in their lower survival rate.”^{xxii} Given that 400 million births – greater than the entire population of the United States – have been “prevented” through the One-Child Policy,^{xxiii} there is an entire nation of women not living in China today because they were aborted before they were born. These are “China’s Missing Women.”^{xxiv} This is gendercide.

3. Human Trafficking and Sexual Slavery. Because of abortion, abandonment, and infanticide of baby girls, there are an estimated 37 million Chinese men who will never marry because their future wives were terminated before they were born.^{xxv} This gender imbalance is a powerful, driving force behind trafficking in women and sexual slavery, not only in China, but all over Asia. According to a statement by the United States Department of State, “Women and children are trafficked into [China] from North Korea, Vietnam, Burma, Mongolia and Thailand.”^{xxvi}

4. Female suicide. Forced abortion traumatizes women. In the West, postabortive counseling is becoming available to help women deal with the physical and emotional aftermath of having an abortion. No so in China. According to the World Health Organization, China has the highest female suicide rate of any country in the world, and it is the only nation in which more women than men kill themselves.^{xxvii} Suicide is now the leading cause of death among rural Chinese women.^{xxviii} Congressman Christopher Smith, who has taken a leading role in exposing the atrocities of the One-Child Policy through Congressional hearings and other means, stated, “According to the most recent State Department Human Rights Report, one consequence of ‘[China’s] birth limitation policies’ is that 56% of the world’s female suicides

occur in China, which is five times the world average, and approximately 500 suicides by women per day.”^{xxix}

5. Forced sterilization. When the Family Planning Police sterilize women for violating the One-Child Policy, these sterilizations are most often not performed by highly trained gynecological surgeons, especially in the countryside. Often, there are infections and other complications. Many women have complained that their health was destroyed by these forced sterilizations.^{xxx}

6. Stolen Children. A film was released in 2008 entitled China's Stolen Children, documenting the burgeoning black market in stolen children – 70,000 a year -- created by the One-Child Policy.^{xxxi} Indeed, new evidence has arisen that Chinese officials have begun stealing babies and children to sell for foreign adoption.^{xxxii}

7. “Illegal” children. The earthquake in Sichuan Province on May 12, 2008, killed 80,000 people.^{xxxiii} The earthquake occurred during school hours. Due to shoddy construction, many schools collapsed, killing thousands of children. The Chinese Communist Party attempted to comfort bereaved parents by offering three things. First, if you lost your only child, they said, the government will issue a birth permit allowing you to have another child.^{xxxiv} Second, if you've been sterilized, the government will send a physician to attempt to reverse the sterilization. Third, if your legal child was killed, then your illegal second child can become legal, and hence eligible for education and healthcare.^{xxxv} These offers of help also constitute a series of startling admissions. First, the Chinese Communist Party has unwittingly admitted that Chinese citizens must have a birth permit to be allowed to give birth. Second, they have admitted that sterilization occurs under the One-Child Policy. Third, they have admitted that there is a whole population of “illegal” second children, who are not eligible for education or health care.^{xxxvi} Indeed, these “illegal children” have no official existence, which will likely prevent them from marrying or obtaining employment later in life. A lawyer representing parents of children killed in the earthquake has been arrested.^{xxxvii}

8. “Forsaken” Children. Recent research done by the China Aid Association has revealed that there are children who have been abandoned by their parents in the aftermath of a divorce. When the divorced parents re-marry and would like to have a child with their new spouses, they are only allowed one child, so they may abandon the child of their first marriage. These children are left destitute and have been called “forsaken.”^{xxxviii}

THE ONE-CHILD POLICY HAS HAD OTHER DELETERIOUS, UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES

1. Rioting and Violence. In May of 2007, thousands of villagers in Guangxi province clashed violently with police after a two-month crackdown against violators of the One-Child Policy. According to villagers, family planning officials “chased people down the streets and into the fields . . . men and women were rounded up for forced sterilizations” and women were forcibly aborted. Those with second children were fined heavily, and if they could not

pay, their valuables were confiscated, and in some cases, their homes were destroyed. The villagers responded by breaking into a government building, smashing computers and setting the building on fire. There were inconsistent reports of death and injuries during the riot.^{xxxix}

2. Aging Population. Further, the One-Child Policy has created the intractable problem of the aging of the Chinese population. Soon on the demographic horizon, after the year 2030, the proportion of retirees to working people will increase to the point that the shrunken youthful population will not be able to sustain the retirees in their old age.^{xl} Nor does China offer Social Security. The Chinese Communist Party has not unveiled any plan on how they will handle this problem.

3. Ethnic Minorities -- Tibetans and Uyghurs. Even though, as ethnic minorities, Tibetans and Uyghurs are supposed to be exempt from the One-Child Policy, it has been reported that forced abortion and sterilization are rampant.^{xli} In November 2008, Arzigul Tursun, a Uyghur woman, six months pregnant with her third child, was escorted to the hospital to undergo an abortion. She had tried to escape, but returned because of threats that her family's home and land would be confiscated.^{xlii} Because of the intervention of members of the United States Congress, she was released from the hospital and given permission to have her baby. In spring 2008, in a reported effort to meet sterilization targets, officials in Tongwei county in Gansu province "allegedly forcibly sterilized and detained for two months a Tibetan woman who had abided by the local population planning requirements . . . [L]ocal officials were reportedly motivated by the promise of promotion and monetary reward equal to three months' pay for performing a set number of sterilization procedures within their locality."^{xliii}

4. Corruption. The fact that officials are given monetary incentives for meeting abortion and sterilization quotas, and are penalized for missing these quotas,^{xliv} provides a powerful structural incentive for official corruption, including both extortion and coercion. "Local officials required some women to receive abortions or be sterilized regardless of age or marital status in order to meet quotas."^{xlv}

THE ONE-CHILD POLICY VIOLATES THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND DISCRIMINATES AGAINST WOMEN.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of which China is a signatory, celebrated its 60th Anniversary on December 10, 2008.^{xlvi} China's coercive enforcement of its One-Child Policy violates the spirit and the letter of this Universal Declaration, which protects the rights of women, children, and the family.^{xlvii} Furthermore, the One-Child Policy violates provisions of the "Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women" (CEDAW), which China ratified in September 1980,^{xlviii} and also the "Declaration of the Fourth World Conference on Women" held in Beijing in 1995.^{xlix}

THE "WOMB POLICE" MUST BE STOPPED.

"A society will be judged on the basis of how it treats its weakest members, and

among the most vulnerable are surely the unborn and the dying."ⁱ **There is no more intimate part of a woman's body than her womb. For the Chinese Communist Party to function as "womb police," wielding the very power of life and death, is a violation of a woman's innermost being – physically, emotionally and spiritually.** Men also are deeply affected by this violence and loss of control, as are children. For China to enter its destiny as a nation, the Chinese Communist Party must turn from this most abhorrent of human rights atrocities and instead embrace the weakest and most vulnerable members of its society.

ⁱ Starr, Penny. "Pro-Choice Human Rights Activists Call Chinese Abortion Practices Torture." CNSNews.com. [Online] Available

<http://www.cnsnews.com/public/content/article.aspx?RsrcID=42064>, January 19, 2009.

ⁱⁱ Jin Yani had conceived months before marriage – a violation of the One-Child Policy. See, e.g.: Article 25 from the "Henan Province Population and Family Planning Regulations": "Under any of the following conditions, necessary remedial measures shall be taken and the pregnancy terminated under the guidance of family planning technical service workers: (1) Pregnancy out of wedlock . . ." Excerpt from Chinese Provincial Regulations, as included in the 2008 State Department UNFPA Determinations.

ⁱⁱⁱ This incident is exceptional because Jin Yani and her husband, Yang, sued the Chinese government for the loss of their child and fertility. For the first time, a Beijing court agreed to hear the case. Later, a court in Qinhuangdao, Hebei province, ruled that certain officials should be replaced. This has not happened. Nor did the court offer any monetary compensation to Jin Yani or her husband. As of October of 2008, Jin Yani and Yang were living in hiding – not even their mothers know where they are. They cannot return to their village for fear that the cadres there will retaliate for the lawsuit. Jones, Richard. "Parental Responsibility: Challenging the Injustices of the One-Child Policy." South China Morning Post, Electronic Edition. October 5, 2008.

^{iv} Pomfret, James. Forced Abortions Shake Up China Wombs-For-Rent Industry. Reuters [Online] Available <http://www.reuters.com/article/lifestyleMolt/idUSTRE53T04D20090430>. April 30, 2009.

^v This incident is one of fourteen "Cases" set forth in a document secretly leaked out of China on August 25, 2009. These "Cases" describe various incidents of coercive family planning, including late-term forced abortion, forced sterilization and infanticide. Almost half of these cases occurred in 2009. See, ChinaAid and Women's Rights Without Frontiers, "New Evidence Regarding China's One-Child Policy; Forced Abortion, Involuntary Sterilization, Infanticide and Coercive Family Planning. November 10, 2009 Hearing Before the U.S. Congressional Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission." For additional, recent cases of forced abortion in China, see the Congressional-Executive Commission on China Annual Report 2009, "Population Planning," pp. 153-156 ("Implementation: Abortion and Sterilization").

^{vi} Yardley, Jim. "China Sticking with One Child Policy." The New York Times. [Online] Available <http://www.nytimes.com/2008/03/11/world/asia/11china.htm>, March 11, 2008; United States Department of State 2008 Human Rights Report: China [hereinafter "State Department 2008 China Report"], p. 5; Congressional-Executive Commission on China 2008 Report, p. 101; "Shanghai Spreads Second-Child Message Amid Concern Over Aging Population." Website for the National Population and Family Planning Commission of China. [Online] Available <http://www.npfpc.gov.cn/en/activities/detail.aspx?articleid=090727083954062717>, July 23, 2009

^{vii} State Department 2008 China Report, p. 6. ("The law requires couples that have an unapproved child to pay a 'social compensation fee,' which sometimes reached 10 times a person's annual disposable income . . . "); State Department 2008 Kemp-Kasten UNFPA Determination, p. 4. ("According to provincial regulations, 'social maintenance fees' (fines) for non-compliance range from one-half to ten times the average worker's annual disposable income.") See also Congressional-Executive Commission on China 2008 Report, p. 97,

discussing a broad range of financially “punitive measures” for “illegal conceptions.” (“ . . . Hunan adopted a new penalty standard equal to two to six times the violator’s income for the previous year for each “illegal conception . . . For children conceived out of wedlock, violators face a fine of six to eight times their income from the previous year.” Citing “Chinese Province Raises Fines on Wealthy Flouters of Family Planning Laws,” Xinhua (Online) Sept. 29, 2007; Hunan Writes Local Legislation to Hold Back the Number of Wealthy Families Having More Than One Child” Xinhua (Online) Jan. 14, 2008.

viii 2008 Congressional-Executive Commission on China Report, p. 97; 2008 State Department China Report, p. 6.

ix United States Department of State 2008 Kemp-Kasten UNFPA Determination Report, p. 3. *See also*, United States Department of State 2008 Human Rights Report on China, p. 5 (“[China’s] birth limitation policies retained harshly coercive elements in law and practice”); the Congressional-Executive Commission on China 2008 Report, p. 96 (“China’s population planning policies in both their nature and implementation constitute human rights violations according to international standards . . . Violators of the policy are routinely punished with exorbitant fines, and in some cases, subjected to forced sterilization, forced abortion, arbitrary detention, and torture”); reports by Amnesty International, the Laogai Research Foundation, the Population Research Institute; hearings conducted in the United States Congress; Elegant, Simon. “Why Forced Abortions Persist in China.” Time. [Online] Available <http://www.time.com/time/world/article/0,8599,1615936,00.html>, April 30, 2007

x As included in the 2008 State Department UNFPA Determinations. *See also* 2008 Congressional-Executive Commission on China Annual Report, pp. 97-98 (“The use of coercive measure in the enforcement of population planning policies remains commonplace . . . The population planning regulations of at least 18 of China’s 31 provincial-level jurisdictions permit officials to take steps to ensure that birth quotas are not exceeded; these steps include forced abortions. In some cases, local officials coerce abortions even in the third trimester.”); *see also*, State Department 2008 China Report, p. 6 (“If the second pregnancy occurs during the four-year waiting period, it is considered an unapproved pregnancy and local officials may require termination.”)

xi Gao Xiao Duan. “Forced Abortion and Sterilization in China.” Statement before the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights of the Government Reform and Oversight Committee of the United States House of Representatives. June 10, 1998. *See also* the testimony of Harry Wu on that same date, attaching and explaining documentation that these policies come from Beijing.

xii Taylor, David. “Chen Guang Cheng – Early Day Motions (UK Parliament).” [Online] Available <http://edmi.parliament.uk/EDMi/EDMDetails.aspx?EDMID=34257&SESSION=891>, August 11, 2007.

xiii Beech, Hannah. “Chen Guangcheng.” Time. [Online] Available <http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1186887,00.html>, April 30, 2006

xiv Amnesty International. “China: Torture/Medical Concern/Prisoner of Conscience, Chen Guangcheng.” June 21, 2007.

xv Jailed Chinese Activist Said to be in Poor Health. Associated Press. [Online] Available <http://www.google.com/hostednews/ap/article/ALeqM5j-JLrTDOW6wA38pqdC07-V8eFagD95ND5084>, January 14, 2009.

xvi For a discussion of powerful monetary rewards and punishments for officials meeting targets or quotas for abortions and sterilizations, as well as the use of paid informants to report on unsterilized households, *see* the 2008 Congressional-Executive Commission on China Report at pp. 99-100; as well as the 2009 Report at pp. 156.

xvii *See, e.g.*, United States Department of State 2008 Human Rights Report: China (released February 25, 2009), at p. 6 (“Officials at all levels remained subject to rewards or penalties based on meeting the population goals set by their administrative region. Promotions for local officials depended in part on meeting population targets. Linking job promotion with an official’s ability to meet or exceed such targets provided a powerful structural incentive for officials to employ coercive measures to meet population goals. *See also*, Congressional-Executive Commission on

China 2008 Annual Report at p. 99, discussing the use of strong monetary incentives to meet targets for abortion and sterilization in Tibet, East Turkistan, and elsewhere, citing “Seeking Help: Chinese Government Begins to Force Tibetan Women to Undergo Sterilization Procedure,” Boxun (Online) June 6, 2008; Uyghur Human Rights Project (Online), “Rural East Turkistan to be ‘Focus’ of China’s Family Planning Policies,” February 15, 2006; Human rights in China: Improving or Deteriorating Conditions, Hearing of the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Human Rights, and International Operations, Committee on International Relations, U.S. House of Representatives, April 19, 2006, Testimony of Rebiya Kadeer.

xviii Congressional-Executive Commission on China, 2008 Annual Report at pp. 99-100, citing Tongwei Population Bureau, Gansu Population and Family Planning Commission (Online), “Tongwei County Launches ‘Month of Investigating and Sorting Out’ and Concentrated Administrative Activities for Basic Population and Family Planning Work” May 5, 2008; Tongwei Population Bureau, Gansu Population and Family Planning Commission (Online), “Tongwei County’s ‘Peaceful Life Project’ of Sterilization of Rural Women with 2 Female Children Advances Smoothly,” June 11, 2008; Tongwei Population Bureau, Gansu Population and Family Planning Commission (Online) “Tongwei County Unveils Prizes for Reports that Lead to Voluntary Carrying Out of Sterilization Procedures for Rural Families and 2 Female Children,” September 10, 2007; Circular on the Distribution of the Henan Province Population and Family Planning Commission’s 2007 Work Summary and 2008 Essential Work Areas,” December 19, 2007.

xix Starr, Penny. “Pro-Choice Human Rights Activists Call Chinese Abortion Practices Torture.” CNSNews.com. [Online] Available

<http://www.cnsnews.com/public/content/article.aspx?RsrcID=42064>, January 19, 2009.

xx Tiefenbrun, Susan W. “Gendercide and the Cultural Context of Sex Trafficking in China.”

[Online] Available http://works.bepress.com/susan_tiefenbrun/2/, 2008; United States Department of State 2008 Human Rights Report: China (released February 25, 2009), p. 6 (“ . . . because of the intersection of birth limitations with the traditional preference for male children, particularly in rural areas, many families used ultrasound technology to identify female fetuses and terminate these pregnancies . . . According to government estimates released on February 28, the male-female sex ratio at birth was 120 to 100 at the end of 2007 . . .”); Congressional-Executive Commission on China, Annual Report (2008), p. 101 (“In response to strict birth limits imposed by the government, Chinese couples often engage in sex-selective abortion to ensure that they have a son, especially rural couples whose first child is a girl . . . A UN expert based in Beijing estimates that by 2014 the number of “missing women” in China will reach between 40 to 60 million” (citing, “The Global Abortion Bind: A Woman’s Right to Choose Gives Way to Sex-Selective Abortions and Dangerous Gender Imbalances,” Yale Global (Online), May 29, 2008; “China Grapples with Legacy of its ‘Missing Girls,’” China Daily.)

xxi Wei Xing Zhu, “China’s Excess Males, sex selective abortion, and one child policy: analysis of data from 2005 national intercensus survey.” British Medical Journal. BMJ 2009; 338:b1211.

xxii United States Department of State 2008 Human Rights Report: China (released February 25, 2009), p. 17.

xxiii See, e.g., “Single Child Population Tops 100 Million in China.” “China Daily,” July 7, 2008 http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2008-07/07/content_6825563.htm. (“The one-child policy has prevented an estimated 400 million births.”)

xxiv Harman, Sarah Marie. “China’s Missing Women.” UPI. [Online] Available

http://www.upi.com/Features/Culture_Society/2009/08/06/Chinas-missingwomen/12495702162314/, August 6, 2009.

xxv Congressional-Executive Commission on China, 2008 Annual Report, pp. 100-101: (“In 2007, the central government estimated that China has 37 million more males than females. . . . Some political scientists argue that large numbers of ‘surplus males’ could create social conditions that the Chinese government may choose to address by expanding military enlistment”) (citing “China has 37 More Males than Females,” People’s Daily (Online) July 10, 2007; Valerie M. Hudson and Andrea M. den Boer, “Bare Branches: Security Implications of Asia’s Surplus Male Population” (Cambridge: MIT Press, 2004)).

xxvi Lagon, Mark P. “Trafficking in China.” Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in

Persons, United States Department of State, Congressional Human Rights Caucus Briefing, Washington, D.C. October 31, 2007; United States Department of State 2008 Human Rights Report: China (released February 25, 2009), p. 18 (“Over the past five years, there reportedly was an increase in cross-border trafficking cases, with most trafficked women and girls coming from North Korea, Mongolia and Vietnam. Others came from Burma, Laos, Russia and Ukraine. All were trafficked into the country for sexual exploitation, forced marriage, and indentured servitude in domestic service or businesses.”) See also the United States Department of State Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report (released in June 2009) at p. 104 (“Women and children are trafficked to China from such countries as Mongolia, Burma, North Korea, Russia, Vietnam, and Romania for purposes of forced labor, marriage, and sexual slavery.”)

xxvii Allen, Christopher. “Traditions Weigh on China’s Women.” BBC News. [Online] Available <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/programmes/5086754.stm>, June 19, 2006.

xxviii “Suicide Now Major Cause of Death Among Rural Chinese Women.” Epoch Times. [Online] Available <http://en.epochtimes.com/n2/content/view/10255/>, January 12, 2009; United States Department of State 2008 Human Rights Report: China (released February 25, 2009), p. 17 (“Women in rural areas, where the suicide rate for women is three to four times higher than for men, were especially vulnerable.”)

xxix “Smith Shines Human Rights Spotlight on Coercion in China’s One-Child Policy.” [Online] Available <http://chrissmith.house.gov/News/DocumentSingle.aspx?DocumentID=56952>, December 14, 2004; United States Department of State 2008 Human Rights Report: China (released February 25, 2009) (“A high female suicide rate continued to be a serious problem. According to the World Bank and the World Health Organization, there were approximately 500 suicides per day. The Beijing Psychological Crisis Study and Prevention Center reported that the suicide rate for females was three times higher than for males. Many observers believed that violence against women and girls, discrimination in education and employment, the traditional preference for male children, the country’s birth limitations policies, and other societal factors contributed to the high female suicide rate.”)

xxx For documentation concerning forcible sterilization in China, see the Congressional-Executive Commission on China Annual Report, 2009, “Implementation: Abortion and Sterilization,” pp. 153 to 156.

xxxi “China’s Stolen Children,” ABC Reporter, Channel 4, broadcast [Online] Available <http://www.abc.net.au/4corners/content/2008/s2219617.htm>, April 24, 2008. See also, Fan, Maureen. “A Desperate Search for Stolen Children.” Washington Post Foreign Service. March 10, 2008, Page A11; Genzlinger, Neil. “Sold by the Thousands, Thanks to a One-Child Policy.” The New York Times. July 14, 2008; United States Department of State 2008 Human Rights Report: China (Released February 25, 2009) (“Kidnapping and the buying and selling of children for adoption increased over the past several years, particularly in poor rural areas.”)

xxxii Demick, Barbara. “Chinese babies stolen by officials for foreign adoption.” Los Angeles Times. [Online] Available. September 20, 2009. <http://www.latimes.com/news/nationworld/nation/la-fg-china-adopt20-2009sep20,0,401407.story>

xxxiii Congressional-Executive Commission on China, 2008 Report, p. 102.

xxxiv Congressional-Executive Commission on China, 2008 Report, p. 102.

xxxv “Child Policy Relaxed After Quake.” Taipei Times, AP, Beijing. [Online] Available <http://www.taipeitimes.com/News/world/archives/2008/05/27/2003413034>, May 27, 2008; Jacobs, Andrew. “China’s One-Child Policy Has Exceptions for Quake Victims’ Parents.” International Herald Tribune. [Online] Available

<http://www.iht.com/articles/2008/05/27/asia/27child.php>, May 27, 2008; Mu, Eric. “Govt. Loosens Post-Earthquake Birth Control.” Danwei. [Online] Available http://www.danwei.org/front_page_of_the_day/the_beijing_newsmay_26_2008.php, May 26, 2008. Wong, Edward. “China: Second Child for Quake Families.” The New York Times.

[Online] Available http://www.nytimes.com/2009/01/17/world/asia/17briefs-SECONDCHILDF_BRF.html?_r=1, January 17, 2009. Congressional-Executive Commission on China, 2008 Report, p. 102.

xxxvi United States Department of State 2008 Human Rights Report: China (released on February 25, 2009) (“Parents must register their children in compliance with the national household

registration system within one month of birth. Children not registered cannot access public services.”); Congressional-Executive Commission on China Annual Report 2008, p. 98 (“Out of plan” children in China, those whose birth violated population planning regulations, are frequently denied access to education and face hurdles to finding legitimate employment.”)

xxxvii Chinese Dissident Held on Secret Charges: Wife. Taipei Times, AFP, Beijing. [Online] Available

<http://www.taipeitimes.com/News/world/archives/2008/07/20/2003417986>, July 20, 2008.

xxxviii Indeed, one divorced mother was sentenced to death in January of 2009 for paying a hit man to strangle her son so that she could have a child with her second husband. Li, Xinran. “Mother Gets Death After Ordering her Son’s Murder.” ShanghaiDaily.com. [Online] Available

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xxxix Kahn, Joseph. “Birth Control Measures Prompt Riots in China. The New York Times.

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May 21, 2007. See also, Ni, Ching-Ching. “China’s One-Child Policy Spurs Riots.” Los Angeles Times. [Online] Available <http://articles.latimes.com/2007/may/24/world/fg-riots24>, May 24, 2007.

xl “Ageing ‘Threatens China Economy.’” BBC News. [Online] Available

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/asia-pacific/7149330.stm>, December 18, 2007;

Congressional-Executive Commission on China Annual Report 2008, p. 100.

xli Thinly, Phurbu. “China Asked to End Violence Against Women in Tibet,” Phayul.com.

[Online] Available

http://current.com/items/89562274/china_asked_to_end_violence_against_women_in_tibet_force_d Abortions Rape Torture.htm, November 25, 2008. See also, Goodenough, Patrick. “Don’t

Fund UNFPA, Lawmakers Urge , After [Uighur] Woman Escapes Forced Abortion.”

CNSNews.com. [Online] Available

<http://www.cnsnews.com/public/content/article.aspx?RsrcID=39576>, November 19, 2008;

Congressional Executive Commission on China 2008 Annual Report, p. 99.

xlii United States Department of State 2008 Human Rights Report: China (released February 25, 2009), p.6.

xliii Congressional-Executive Commission on China Annual Report 2008, pp. 98-99.

xliv United States Department of State 2008 Human Rights Report: China (released February 25, 2009) (“Officials at all levels remained subject to rewards or penalties based on meeting the population goals set by their region. Promotions for local officials depended in part on meeting population targets. Linking job promotion to an official’s ability to meet or exceed such targets provided a powerful structural incentive for officials to employ coercive measures to meet population goals.”)

xlv 2008 State Department Kemp-Kasten UNFPA Determination (June 26, 2008), p. 5.

xlvi For the text of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, see

<http://www.un.org/Overview/rights.html>.

xlvii The One-Child Policy violates at least four Articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Specifically:

Article 5. “No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.” Forced sterilization constitutes “torture” or “cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.”

According to a statement by Congressman Christopher Smith, Pacific T. Kumar, Amnesty International’s Advocacy Director for Asia and the Pacific, said acts perpetrated by certain population control officials in China amount to torture:

“Amnesty International is concerned at reports that forced abortion and sterilization have been carried out by or at the instigation of people acting in an official capacity, such as family planning officials, against women who are detained or forcibly taken from their homes to have the operation. Amnesty International considers that in these circumstances

such actions amount to torture or cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment,” Kumar said. See, “Smith Shines Human Rights Spotlight on Coercion in China’s One-Child Policy,” [Online] Available <http://chrissmith.house.gov/News/DocumentSingle.aspx?DocumentID=56952>, December 14, 2004.

□ Article 12. “No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence . . . Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.” Coercive governmental control over the number and spacing of children is an “arbitrary interference with privacy [and] family.” Destruction of the homes because of pregnancy is an “arbitrary interference with . . . home.”

□ Article 16 (3). “The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.” Forced abortion, forced sterilization, detention and the destruction of homes hardly constitute protection of the family by the State.

□ Article 25 (2). “Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same protection.” The family planning regulation requiring the abortion of all children conceived out of wedlock violates the protection of children born out of wedlock. See endnote (i), above.

^{xlviii} For the text of the CEDAW, see <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/cedaw.htm>.

^{xlix} For the text of the Beijing Declaration, see <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/declar.htm>.

ⁱ Pope John Paul II, “Address of the Holy Father John Paul II to the New Ambassador of New Zealand to the Holy See.” May 25, 2000.

Additional Resources

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